REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8.634 —New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2¼ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2¼ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line........................ „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. GOA, 1905 Tons, 206 H. P., Commander J. Avern, on SATURDAY, the 14th October 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Ponaichery, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports or transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. PACHUMBA, 866 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander T. H. Franks, on FRIDAY, the 13th October 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, JASK, GWADER, BUNDER ABBAS LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PACHUMBA, 866 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander T. H. Franks, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th October 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 16th October 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

FASSENGERS' RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

(2nd Class: Including Wines; 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer JUNO, 3,124 Tons, and 400 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 10th November.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£32 0	£25 10	£13 2
To Suez	£30 0	£24 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0	£13 0	£ 6 12

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

A Steamer on the 30th November 1876.
Do. do. 21st December 1876.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 9th October 1876.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer ZANTE, Captain Shilston, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS from the Sassoon Dock.

No CLAIM of any kind will be admitted after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents Steamer Zante.

Bombay, 6th October 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. ATHOLL, Captain Thomson, arrived from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS on the Bunder.

No Claims for Damage or Short Delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents s.s. Atholl.

Bombay, 7th October 1876.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE and other SACHET POWDERS, ROSE TOILET POWDER, TRANSPARENT SOAP, TOILET VINEGAR. PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA.

Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Oct. 1876.
AVOCA	1482	250	E. G. Stead	16th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Rennoldson.	23rd—Southampton.
THIBET	2593	400	C. H. Eastley	30th—Suez, &c.
				Nov. 1876.
MALWA	2933	453	P. S. Tomlin	6th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd Oct. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 17th Oct. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. TRAVANCORE, Capt. W. B. Andrews (1900 Tons and 350 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 14th October 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd Oct. 1876.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

ON SATURDAY, the 14th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steamship TANJORE, 2,263 Tons, 450 H. P., Captain J. C. Almond, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 7th October 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
S.S. INDIA	11th September.	21st October.
„ MACEDONIA	8th October.	18th November.
„ TRINACRIA	28th October.	13th December.
„ EUROPA	18th November.	3rd January.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ....Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

	From Bombay.
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL	28th October.
„ BRANKSOME HALL	29th November.
„ CHILDWALL HALL	27th December.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE	10th January.

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL......................Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

CITY OF BALTIMORE will sail for Liverpool on the 11th Oct.

THIS Steamer has now made four Voyages to Bombay.

The 1st in 24 days, including all Stoppages.
The 2nd „ 25 „ „ „
The 3rd „ 25 „ „ „
The 4th „ 24 „ „ „

She has lately been fitted with accommodation for Passengers, and her Cabins being on Deck, are well ventilated. The arrangements and furnishings of the Cabins have been made with the special object of suiting the convenience of Indian Passengers.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th September 1876.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from St. HUBERT'S VINEYARD—Just arrived per Steamer BANGALORE :—

TOKAY, VINTAGE 1865, Superior....
HERMITAGE „ „ „
CHASSELAS „ „ „ } Rs. 17 per dozen.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

11th September 1876.

CLARETS.

OUR MR. CUTLER specially selects our Bordeaux for HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, and for our GENERAL business.

PAUILLAC,
AN EXCELLENT CUP WINE.
Per doz. Cash Rs. 8-12. Credit Rs. 9 0 *in Bond.*

MEDOC,
A SOUND AGREEABLE BREAKFAST WINE.
Qts. Per doz. Cash Rs. 9-0. Credit Rs. 9 8 *in Bond.*
Pts. „ „ „ 5 8. „ „ 5-12 „

SAINT ESTEPHE,
A VERY SUPERIOR BREAKFAST WINE.
Qts. Per doz. Cash Rs. 11-8. Credit Rs. 12-0 *in Bond.*
Pts. „ „ „ 6-12. „ „ 7-0 „

CANTENAC,
A GOOD DINNER WINE.
Qts. Per doz. Cash Rs. 13-5. Credit Rs. 14.0 *in Bond.*
Pts. „ „ „ 7-10. „ „ 8-0 „

SAINT JULIEN,
AN EXCELLENT DINNER WINE.
Qts. Per doz. Cash Rs. 15-4. Credit Rs. 16-0 *in Bond.*
Pts. „ „ „ 8-9. „ „ 9 0 „

CHATEAU LAROSE,
A VERY FINE DINNER WINE.
Qts. Per doz. Cash Rs. 18-1. Credit Rs. 19-0 *in Bond.*
Pts. „ „ „ 10-0. „ „ 10-8 „

CHATEAU PALMER,
AN AFTER DINNER WINE.
Qts. Per doz. Cash Rs. 21-0. Credit Rs. 22-0 *in Bond.*
Pts. „ „ „ 11-8. „ „ 12-0 „

CHATEAU RAUZAN,
A DELICIOUS AFTER DINNER WINE.
Qts. Per doz. Cash Rs. 23-14. Credit Rs. 25 0 *in Bond.*
Pts. „ „ „ 12-8. „ „ 13-8 „

CHATEAU LAFITE OR MOUTON,
SUPERIOR AFTER DINNER WINE.
Qts. Per doz. Cash Rs. 28-8. Credit Rs. 30-0 *in Bond.*
Pts. „ „ „ 15-4. „ „ 16-0 „

PICHON LONGUEVILLE,
1868 VINTAGE, A VERY RARE WINE.
Qts. Per doz. Cash Rs. 52-4. Credit Rs. 55 *in Bond.*

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
2, Dean Lane, Fort.

NOW READY,
SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE
NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST ARRIVED, a small batch of FRESH WALERS, comprising a number of Chargers, Hacks, Single and Double Harness Horses, broken and unbroken. To be seen at SCOTT & Co.'s,

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, 10th October 1876.

CALPEE PONTOON BRIDGE.

THIS new Bridge will be OPENED for TRAFFIC on the 10th October 1876.

R. McBLAY, Superintendent,
for Lt.-Col. Brine, E. E.

Calpee Fort, 6th October 1876.

ELECTRO TREATMENT OF THE UNDER NOTED AND VARIOUS OTHER DISEASES. BY DR. LALLEMENT, PH. EL.

From Paris.

DR. LALLEMENT begs to inform the public that after years' of experimental observations, he is now able to use electric force as an EFFECTIVE curative Agent in the following and other forms of diseases :—Paralysis, general and local Neuralgia ; Tic Douloureux ; Rheumatism ; Spinal affections ; Debility, general and local ; Leprosy ; Gout ; Liver Complaints ; Consumption ; Fever ; Palpitation of the Heart ; Deafness ; &c., &c.

Electric belts and bands supplied for application to any part of the body FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN. Dr. Lallement has numerous certificates to show the almost miraculous cures he has effected in his late tour in the N. W. Provinces and the Punjab.

M. LALLEMENT will see patients in the Town daily from 11 A. M. to 4 P.M.

THE VICTORIA HOTEL,
No. 1, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

REDUCED PRICES.

JUST PUBLISHED.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S *Revised Quarterly Price List* of Oilman's Stores, Preserved Provisions, &c., showing liberal reductions in Prices.

Copies may be had on application to the several Establishments.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Capital,
£500,000, with power to increase.
HEAD OFFICE,
34, Cannon Street, London.

The last Meeting of Shareholders in London on the 8th August was most satisfactory, as also was the Report of the Committee of Investigation and the Directors' Report.

From subscribed capital there remains in hand untouched a remunerative sum of £118,215. Of this over £72,000 is invested in Consols, Indian Security, &c.

On the 31st December last the liability existing upon claims, present or future, was, according to Dr. Farr, £83,236 15 1. To meet this liability the sum in hand, from premiums invested in Consols or Indian Government Security, was £90,725 and in addition to this EXISTING FUND there was the Guarantee of £47,349 reserved from the subscribed capital, and invested in the Trustees' names in Consols.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED
In Five Different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES
With payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,
After 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES
With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
Payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS.
Of from 1 to 10 years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES.
Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The *Times* :—"Contrasting this Plan of Life Insurance with that heretofore in operation, it will be found that Insurers enjoy *privileges of a most valuable character ; and the public will do well to look into the principles of the new system now in operation, which offers perfect security and also protects their rights and interests.*"

The *Post Magazine* :—"We have from time to time expressed our approval of the principles upon which the *Positive* Company has been founded, and that the public has coincided in that approval the report very clearly indicates.

"Life Assurance is a very profitable business, and an office which furnishes the best known security, and at the same time give the best terms, will ultimately command the largest business. The *Positive*, therefore, whilst foregoing the dishonest profits arising from forfeitures, expects to receive the certain reward of fair dealing—numerous and extensive transactions."

The *Globe* :—"At all events, under the plan of the 'Positive Company,' the assured need feel no apprehension for the security of the principal sum they have provided for their families, or for the loss of the Premiums already paid if they are unable to continue their payments."

EXPLANATION
OF
THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system which confers several highly important advantages on the Assured, never before presented to the public.

The word "Positive" is employed, because it definitely expresses the object now accomplished, namely, that of giving the Assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, or every premium paid.

According to general custom, every premium paid on a life-policy is a "payment" to the office. In most cases it is non-returnable, except the Assured should die whilst the policy is in force.

This defect in Life Assurance is remedied by the Positive system, under which 40 per cent. of every premium paid is a "deposit" belonging to the Assured, in the same way as a deposit in a bank, withdrawable at the option of the depositor. Such deposit is represented by a Positive Note, free from all conditions, entitling "the bearer" to the sum assured at death, or to withdraw the deposit three days after presentation. This simple arrangement entirely changes the position of the Assured with the office ; because he never loses control over his money : full value for which he must receive in some way or other. For although he can only withdraw 40 per cent. of his premium payments, he gets full value for the other 60 per cent. by being assured.

Placing the power of withdrawing 40 per cent. of all premiums paid in the hands of the Assured, enables them to test the solvency of the Company at any time, in the same manner the depositors in a doubtful bank usually resort to, namely, by taking out their cash ; whereas in ordinary Life Assurance Companies, the Assured possess no such power, hence the dissatisfaction with Life Assurance and the slow progress it makes with the public.

Under the Positive system, this power of redeeming its assurance engagements is always possessed, resulting from investing the whole of the net premiums in Government Securities, besides a nominal fifth of the paid-up Capital in special trust, for the sole purpose of providing for them, and for no other purpose.

The Trust is regulated by a deed, under power contained in the Company's Memorandum of Association, and the Trust Funds cannot be made liable, except for assurance engagements, under any circumstances whatever.

Under all contingencies, the Assured in "The Positive" exercises independent control over the office—he can at any time retire from it without loss—his position is defined at the time he pays his first premium—and nothing can occur to deprive him of any benefit he purchases.

The usual restrictions respecting travelling, foreign residence, paying probate, or legacy duty, and all other conditions, are abolished, consequently, Life Assurance is stripped of all those uncertainties and conditions which have hitherto been connected with it.

The lives of the Upper Class of Natives assured at special rates which can be had on application.

To save misapprehension on a point on which there is always some doubt, on the demise of the Assured the amount assured is paid to the heirs, assigns and 3 months afterwards without demur.

All Forms, Prospectuses, also last year's Report, can be had on application to

ALFRED L. GILLAM, Agent.

Bombay Office, 4, Hornby Row.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, in Casks of 3 dozen and 4 dozen quarts, Rs. 4-8 per dozen, a the Godowns of C. MACDONALD and Co.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by W. J. ESSAI; Quarts, Rs. 5; Pints, Rs. 3 per dozen. Corner of Meadow and Forbes Streets, Bombay.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ.	AVIZE.	BORDEAUX.
ALTO DOURO.	EPERNAY.	COGNAC.
MADEIRA	RHEIMS.	COBLENTZ.

LONDON OFFICES :
38a, KING WILLIAM STREET.
HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS :—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to test the quality of our Brands when comparing our quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that the quotations include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, AND ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

CASH PRICES.

SHERRIES.

	Per Dozen Quarts.	Pints.		Per Dozen Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice	Rs. 40 0	...	VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner WINE	Rs. 28 0	...
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour	40 0	...	PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	24 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale, unsurpassed for delicacy and purity	31 0	...	YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	18 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	31 0	...	MARSALA	18 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	31 0	...	MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	35 0	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character	Rs. 35 0	19 0	FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	Rs. 30 0	16 0
			WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	20 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand.	Rs 50 0	27 8	FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 34 0	...
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s do.	49 0	26 8	SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	30 0	16 8
DRY SILLERY	41 0	22 8	SPARKLING SAUMUR	27 0	...

STILL HOCKS.

JOHANNISBERG	Rs. 44 0	...	HOCHHEIM	Rs. 26 0	14 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	38 0	19 8	STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	26 0	...
NIERSTEIN	28 0	15 0	LAUBENHEIM	19 0	11 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBREITSTEIN	Rs. 44 0	24 0	SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Rs. 36 0	20 0

STILL MOSELLES.

SCHARZBERG	Rs. 35 0	18 8	MUSCATEL MOSELLE	Rs. ...	14 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	30 0	16 8	WINNINGEN	21 0	...

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL.	Rs 43 0	23 8	FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 34 0	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	36 0	20 8			

CLARETS.

BORDEAUX { Excellent Cup or	Rs. 10 0	...	CHATEAU LAGRANGE	Rs. 22 0	12 8
PETIT MEDOCK { Breakfast Wines	13 8	7 12	CHATEAU LAROSE { Superior after	27 0	15 0
MEDOCK, Superior	16 8	9 12	CHATEAU MARGAUX { Dinner Wines	33 0	17 0

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine.	Rs. 32 0	...	BARSAC, light Table Wine	Rs. 20 0	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	24 0	...			

STILL BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 31 0	17 0	BEAUNE	Rs. 19 0	10 8
POMMARD	26 0	14 0	CHABLIS	17 0	...
MACON	24 0	13 0			

SPARKLING BURGUNDIES.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red, a rich fruity Wine	Rs. 40 0	22 0	SPARKLING BURGUNDY, White, a rich fruity Wine	Rs. 40 0	22 0

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart labelled, a choice matured Spirit	Rs. 32 0	...	WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.	23 8	...
COGNAC, Old Pale	28 0	...	WHISKEY, Scotch ; Crabbie's	Rs. 21 0	...
COGNAC, Pale, a good Peg Brandy	24 0	...	Do. Fine Old Glenlivat (Treacher's special blend	23 8	...
GIN, London Old Tom	18 8	...	HENNESSY'S BRANDY*	28 8	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large flasks (De Kuyper's)	28 0	...	Do. do. **	32 8	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	23 8	...	Do. do. ***	34 8	...
			MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	27 0	...
			MARTELL'S do.	27 0	...
			EXSHAW'S No. 1 do.	39 8	...

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White per bottle.	4 0	2 4	VERMOUTH per bottle.	1 8	...
MARASCHINO DIZARA, (the finest) „	3 12	2 0	MILK PUNCH „	...	1 12
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen „	2 12	1 8	FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR „	...	1 12
CHARTREUSE from the { Green „	7 0	3 12	GINGER WINE per dozen.	17 0	...
Monastery { Yellow „	5 12	3 0	ORANGE WINE „	...	...
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy „	3 12	...	ORANGE BITTERS „	18 0	10 0
CREME DE NOYEAU, best „	3 8	2 0	ANGOSTURA BITTERS „	44 0	27 0
CREME DE CITRONELLE „	3 4	...	POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s } ½ Pints.	...	12 0
CREME DE ROSE „	3 4	1 12	BRANDY BITTERS		
CREME DE VANILLE „	3 4	1 12	WINE BITTERS		
ANISETTE „	3 4	...			

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Fancy Angola Suits	Rs. 20
	Blue Serge Suits	„ 25
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Cricketing Suits	„ 25
	Shikar Suits	„ 12
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	American Drill Suits	„ 8
	Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	„ 14
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Oxford Cloth Sleeping Suits	„ 5
	Fancy Angola Trousers	„ 10
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Bedford Cord Trousers	„ 20
	Whip Cord Trousers	„ 16
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Saddle Tweed Trousers	„ 16
	All Wool Flannel Shirts	„ 6
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Oxford Cloth Shirts	„ 4
	French Cambric Shirts	„ 4
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	White Dress Shirts	„ 5
	Regulation (Ellwood) Helmets.	„ 13
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Hunting (Ellwood) Hats	„ 12
	Felt Hats all Shapes	„ 7

OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT IS MANAGED BY AN EXPERIENCED LONDON CUTTER.

13, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE buying any other, the Public are requested to see the Machines or send for the Prospectus to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

BOMBAY :	CALCUTTA :
6, Elphinstone Circle.	2, Chowringhee Road.

Agency Camp Deolali :—Khursedji Dossabhai.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER &c.,
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.
ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and costly handsome English mahogany, walnutwood gilt and carved blackwood household furniture, suit of English made walnutwood, drawing room furniture, 2 solid mahogany grand square pianofortes, one by Collard and Collard and the other by Schiedmayer, very superior, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8 light hanging argand lustres by Tucker, 8 and 12 light chandeliers, splendid pier glasses in gilt fames, rich Brussels and velvet pile carpets, rich cut glassware, best electroplated and porcelainwares, first class carriages, Delhi made gilt table ornaments, flower pots and vases, China garden seats and stands, &c., at No. 11, Grant Road, opposite the Theatre Royal.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of October, sale commencing at 1 P. M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 11, Grant Road, the very valuable and costly household furniture and carriages, comprising richly engraved glassware, handsome white and red border dinner white and gold dessert and white pink and gold breakfast services, best electropated beaded pattern curry dishes, hot water curry dishes, tea and coffee service, ice-pitcher, cruet, breakfast and pickle frames, waiters, spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, best steel table cutlery by Joseph Rodgers and Sons, and English mahogany, walnut-wood, gilt and carved and French polished black wood furniture comprising a suit of English made walnutwood drawing room furniture, consisting of a pair of half backed sofa couches, 6 chairs without arms, 1 easy chair with arms and 1 without arms, oblong table and book stand, lady's low chair, mahogany oblong table and full and half back sofa couches, superior gilt sofa couches and easy chairs, blackwood, French polished carve ddrawing room and pier tables with and without marble tops, dining and work tables, conversation and sofa couches, drawingroom, easy and dining room chairs, teapoys, clothes presses, cupboards wardrobe and bedstead, a splendid silver plated bedstead, best plated 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 light argand lustres, some by Tucker, 8 and 12 light chandeliers, solar lustres, drawing room Brussels and velvet pile carpets, handsome China drawing room flower pots with stand, a gilt cage with 2 dancing and singing birds, richly chased Delhi made giltwaiters and table ornaments, China lacquered easy chairs, real China punch bowl and flower vases, 2 solid mahogany grand square pianofortes one by Collard and Collard and one by Schiedmayer, piano stools, large size oil paintings, large size mirrors in gilt frames, fancy gilt dressing glasses on marble stands, fancy painted iron round teapoys, China sugar jars, China garden seats and stands, &c.

At 2 P. M.

1 light strong English built sociable with German shutters by Hawkins.
1 do. do. Mail Phaeton by Pallister.
1 do. do. do convertible into a wagonette, by Barton.
1 do. do. Landau.
1 do. do. Dog Cart.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainwares, a first class full sized Slate Billiard Table by Deschamps and Co. &c. at No. 1, Albion Place, Byculla.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, sale commencing at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Albion Place, Byculla, the handsome household furniture, a first class full sized slate billiard table by Deschamps and Co. &c., the property of E. Wilson, Esq., the same comprises glassware, porcelainware, plated, cruet, liquor, pickle, and egg frames, breakfast, cruet, ice pitcher, waiters, tea and coffee services, spoons and forks, dish covers, table and chamber candlesticks, and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as drawing room, dining room, pier, wash hand and dressing tables, conversation couches, teapoys, sideboard, chest of drawers, gown press, campcots, dining room, rocking, travelling chairs, a first class full sized slate billiard table by Deschamps and Co. with balls, cues, cuestand and marking and rule board, a set of spare cushions by Thurston, pictures, hanging argand lustres, flower vases, table ornaments, bath, dispense, and cook-room furniture, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th, Oct, 1876.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Wooden Planks of empty Cases, Tin Cases Scrap Iron, Stones, etc.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE and Company will sell by Public Auction in the Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, at Small Colaba.

One lot of wooden planks of empty cases.
One lot of tin cases.
One lot of scrap iron.
One lot of stones, etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co, will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

2 cases Turkey red prints.
3 cases coloured muslins.
5 bals low colour checks.
20 bales grey shirtings 6, 7, and 8½ lbs.
Few express hand sewing machines.
Invoice of kerosine hanging and table lamps and Brass ship's lanterns.

On account of the under writers.
Ex s.s. Zambesi from Hongkong.

Y H C & Co.—30-31—2 cases damaged Cochin China yellow silk.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 10th October 1876.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LAMPS SUITABLE FOR THE DEWALEE HOLIDAYS.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Room on WEDNESDAY next the 18th instant, at 10 A. M., the following :—

An invoice consisting of very superior table lamps with double wick burners, with cut crystal glass which can also be used as flame vases, also wall and harp lamps, and hurricane lanterns, which also give double lights.

The above lamps are worth while of the superior makes of Messrs. James Hick Sons, and we recommend purchasers not to loss this opportunity, as these lamps are really imported

2 cases of parian busts of sizes, 1 case of oil paintings in gilt frames, 1 case of hand sewing machines, 1 case of silk umbrellas of sizes, water filters, bird cages, brass gas chandelier, &c.,&c.,

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 10th October 1876.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 18th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises at 4 P. M., by order of the Assignee of the Mortgagee and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Nanabhoy Annundrow—

All that piece of ground with the message, tenement, or dwelling house situate at Girgaum Road, near Hormusjee Bomanjee's Fire Temple or Churney Waddy, without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Bombay, under No. 44 and assessed, under No. 35, containing by admeasurement 458 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the Girgaum Road, the west and south by the properties of Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, deceased, and on the north by the house of Pestonjee Muncherjee.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 10th October 1876.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF 36 BORAS WOOL.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of October 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNTSON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale room, No. 28, Apollo Street, by order of the Official Assignee, in re-Callianjee Pittamber and other insolvents—36 Boras wool.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th October 1876.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY and POONA.

BRITANNIA FIRE ASSOCIATION.—The Undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENT for the above Association is now prepared to accept risks against FIRE in BOMBAY and the MOFUSSIL at current rates.

S. L. MACNAGHTEN.

Bombay, 7th October 1876.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS ACT AND TARIFF,
In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

Price—Four Annas.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)
Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor

THE CHOWK HOTEL,
MATHERAN.

THIS well known HOTEL IS NOW OPEN for Visitors.

JEWANJEE & Co.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are, therefore, very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

NOTICES.

APOLLINARIS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

"A Pure Natural Effervescing Water from the Apollinaris Brunnen. Supplied by order of the Viceroy, for use of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Suite during their tour in India."—*Daily News.*

APOLLINARIS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

"A GREAT BOON TO INDIA"—*Inspector-General MacPherson, M.D., H. M.'s Indian Army.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.

"FREE FROM THE IMPURITIES TO WHICH ORDINARY DRINKING & AERATED WATERS ARE LIABLE."—*Sanitary Record.*

"AND ESPECIALLY IN INDIA, WHERE THEY ARE MOST FREQUENTLY liable to SEWAGE CONTAMINATION, and are the CAUSE of CHOLERA, TYPHUS FEVER, and DYSENTERY."—*Professor Macnamara, University of Calcutta.*

"ALL THIS PLEADS MOST STRONGLY IN FAVOUR OF PURE NATURAL EFFERVESCENT WATER."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.

Consumers can now be supplied with Apollinaris Water in Soda Water Bottles, which can be readily sold when empty. They are cautioned to see that Bottles have Sutrn, Bilbrough & Co.'s name on the label, otherwise they may purchase water not properly bottled for export.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND DEALERS. Descriptive Pamphlets, with Analyses, Prices, &c., on application to Agents :—Calcutta, Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co. ; Bombay, Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co. ; Madras, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. ; Colombo, Messrs. George Wall & Co. ; China and Japan, Messrs. George Smith & Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 16th, 17th and 18th instant, on account of the DEWALEE HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th October 1876.

HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY,
KHANDWA TO CHORAL.

OPENING OF THE NERBADDA BRIDGE.

DISCONTINUANCE OF FERRY CHARGES FROM 6th OCTOBER.

ALTERATION IN TIME TABLE.

FERRY CHARGES ON COACHING AND GOODS TRAFFIC ARE DISCONTINUED FROM THE 6th OCTOBER INCLUSIVE.

THE PASSENGER TRAINS will RUN as under from the 8th October and until further notice :—

DOWN TRAINS.	Mail.	Mix.	UP TRAINS.	Mail.	Mix.
	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Khandwa ....Dep.	10 10	1 40	Choral ......Dep.	3 0	5 45
	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Choral ......Arr.	2 26	7 7	Khandwa....Arr.	7 13	11 13

A TEMPORARY STATION will be OPENED at MORTAKKA for Passengers and Parcels only.

By Order,

W. E. HARTT,
Assistant Traffic Superintendent,

Khandwa, 4th October 1876.

JUST RECEIVED,
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1877.

THE above can be had of all SHAPES and SIZES.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK RE-OPENED.

VISITORS TO MAHABLESHWAR can have COMFORTABLE PHAETON and TONGA DAKS supplied them by applying to

FRAMJEE ARDASEER,
Government Mail Contractor.

No. 28, Civil Lines, Poona.

N.B.—Contracts for return journey entered into on very easonable terms.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY has, on the 27th instant, been ADJOURNED to 2 P.M. MONDAY, the 23rd of October, at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row, Treacher's Building.

O. FIEDLER, Chairman.

Bombay, 28th September 1876.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

PALEKAR & Co., while thanking their Constituents and the general Public for their kind and liberal patronage during the last three years, beg most respectfully to announce that they have just received from one of the best Houses in London their FIRST SUPPLY of ENGLISH FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS for the ensuing Cold Season. They also beg to intimate to them that they have now in stock a large collection of Indigenous Vegetable Seeds suited for the season. It is particularly requested that Outstation Orders should always be accompanied by Remittances or reference for payment in Bombay. Price Lists can be had, post-free, on application.

PALEKAR & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, 31st August 1876.

N.B.—FRUIT TREES such as old grafted Mangoes, &c., will also be supplied at moderate rates.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October next, at four o'clock P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the Liquidators of the London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited (the owners of the premises), and subject to conditions which will be produced and read at the time of sale, the valuable Piece of Land with the building standing thereon, situate in Elphinstone Circle, lately occupied by the London, Asiatic and American Company, and at present occupied by Messrs. Henn, Ashley & Co., and Reuter's Telegram Company, Limited, and which are more particularly described as follows :—

All that piece of Land situate at Bombay, in the East Indies, lately forming part of the Bombay Green and the road around it, and containing by admeasurement six hundred and thirty square yards, little, more or less, together with the Messuage, Tenement, and Buildings erected thereon forming part of the Elphinstone Circle, which said piece of land is bounded on the West by a public road, the property of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Bombay, on the South by a public road running between the said piece of Land and the building used as an Opium Warehouse, formerly belonging to the Bombay Government, and on or towards the North and East by other portions of a larger plot of land of which the said piece of land now in description formerly formed part and now forming the sites of passages.

Further particulars and the conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors for the Liquidators of the London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited.

Bombay, 25th September 1876.

BY THE PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES,
AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT,
To be held on the 15th December 1876,
Number of Tickets 31,000, Reduced to 27,000 Tickets, 2 Rupees Each.
Number of Prizes 400, Reduced to 3 PRIZES.
CASH PRIZES NONE.

1 Prize—One large bungalow, tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, with Compound.
1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 18,000, with Compound.
1 Prize—One small Bungalow, tiled roof, portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 3,000, with Compound.

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.

It is the intention of the Proprietor to dispose of the above property by Public Lottery for which he has obtained permission of the Government, and requests his friends and patrons to assist him in his undertaking as he is intending to build another hotel in a more convenient position and more suited to the requirement of visitors. The drawing will take place at Lanowlee positively on the 15th December 1876 before a Committee and such of the Ticket-holders as may be present on the occasion.

Agents are invited for outstations ; liberal Commission will be allowed.

Tickets to be had at the undermentioned Agents.

For further particulars apply to

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Propertor, Lanowlee Hotel.

Lanowlee, 1st July 1876.

AGENTS :—Bombay : ATMARAM SAGOON, Esquire, Bookseller, Kalbadevi Road ; W. J. ESSAI, Esquire. General Merchant and Commission Agent ; JEHANGEER BAZONJEE KARANEE, Esquire, Bookseller, Parsee Bazaar, Fort ; PALLONJ E PESTONJEE BOTTLEWALLA, Esquire ; GOPAL NARAYEN & Co., Booksellers, Kalbadavi ; FRANCIS D'NETTO Esquire, Agent, Madras ; and DARLINGTON & Co., Calcutta.

REDUCTION OF RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

IT was mentioned in the Annual Report for 1876 that the Board of Directors having been urged to lower their rates of premium for residence in India had taken the subject into consideration and would shortly be prepared to state their conclusions. New Tables of Rates have now been adopted, and may be obtained on application at the Offices of the Company.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary.

Standard Life Office,
12, Rampart Row,
Bombay, August 1876.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 9TH OCT. 1876.

As usual on Monday, we have no fresh telegraphic intelligence from home to notice.

The Bank of Bombay return, for the week ending on the 7th instant, shows the following changes:—

Government Balance at H.O.	Dec. Rs.	9,94,946
Do. do. Branches...	Inc. ,,	1 50,489
Deposits	Dec. ,,	86,187
Government Securities	Dec. ,,	32,832
Loans	Inc. ,,	5,77,887
Bills Discounted.........	Inc. ,,	12,91,298
Cash with Correspondents	Dec. ,,	1,01,651
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. ,,	15,65,948

These changes are unquestionably indicative of a slightly increased demand for accommodation at the moment, but not to an extent sufficient to justify any apprehensions of dearer money, the position of the Bank being still very strong.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has shown a slightly firmer feeling and rates close partially 1/16d. higher. We cannot, however, learn any special reason for the movement beyond the fact of its being mail-day which may render Bankers less willing to do business. The general position is still the same and seems likely to continue so for the next month or two at least—easy money and a small export trade. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 11-16d to ¾d	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight.	1s. 7 15-16d. to ½d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight.	1s. 8 1-16d.	,,
Document 3 months' sight.	1s. 8 1-16 to ⅛d.	,,

On Calcutta demand drafts have been sold at 1-16 premium; for 60 days' sight we still quote 9-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull and unchanged in every respect. Buyers still hold aloof and prices are quite nominal.

SHARES have shown increased activity again to-day and any movements in values have been upwards. Bank of Bombays are in request at 42¼, an improvement of ¼ per cent. Colaba Land shares have recovered Rs. 20 per share on the strength of the Company having acceded to the Cotton merchants' terms. New Berar Co. are Rs. 5 higher. Spinning and Weaving property has been in strong request throughout and the leading companies show a general improvement of Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per share, at which holders show considerable firmness.

COTTON occupies about the same position. Sellers, if anything, show rather more disposition to do business, especially in Dhollera descriptions now that there is a prospect of the goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway being renewed at an early date, but even at to-day's rates there is no room for exporters operating freely, and business is accordingly confined to small odd and end lots of Veravul, Cutch, &c. Nothing has yet been done in new crops.

FREIGHTS are unaltered in every respect. By steamer for Liverpool we quote Wheat £1-10. Cotton £1-13 9 per ton.

PIECE GOODS have been very quiet and we have not heard of any important transactions from first hands to-day.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 7th October as compared with the statement issued on the 30th September:—

LIABILITIES.	30th Sept. Rs.	7th Oct. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital..........................	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,01,31,670	91,36,724
Do. do. do. at Branches.	13,51,261	15,01,750
Other Deposits	1,29,45,995	1,28,59,808
Post Bills	50,785	49,291
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,71,748	4,76,987
	3,69,51,459	3,60,24,560
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	60,03,915	59,71,083
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	14,90,963	14,90,825
Loans on Security of do. do.	17,25,782	11,47,895
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,619	1,903
Bills Discounted	1,01,18,595	1,14,09,803
Stamps	4,128	4,108
Dead Stock ....Rs. 5,16,744		
Amount applied in reduction ,,1,55,000		
	3,61,744	3,61,744
Bullion	......	......
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	4,31,888	3,30,237
Cash and Currency Notes	1,68,12,910	1,53,06,962
	3,69,51,459	3,60,24,560

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE "ENGLISHMAN," THURSDAY EVENING.

THE Durga Puja holidays terminated on Tuesday, and business has yet hardly got into full swing again. Less than usual has been done this year during the recess in almost every department of business, and notably in finance. Shipments of produce are progressing freely, and there is every prospect of a large business for the remainder of the year; large quantities of jute are now being taken for export, and Linseed, Shellac, and Tea, are all active. There are no reports yet of sales of new crop Indigo.

The Piece Goods Markets keep very dull, and only a very small business was done on the Lakhi Puja day.

The position of money is unchanged, but the Bank of Bengal Statement, published to-day, shows that a very heavy demand continued up to the holidays, the cash balances in Calcutta having by that time declined to 71 lakhs. No change in the rates of interest was made at the Board Meeting to-day; so, no doubt, it is seen that money will now quickly return to the Bank. The statement shows a decline of 45 lakhs in the private deposits, an increase of 9 lakhs in the Loans and credits, and a decrease of 33 lakhs in the Bills Discounted. The Treasury Balances are 4 lakhs lower, and the cash balances 26 lakhs lower, leaving the proportion of the latter, as to the liabilities, at the previous figure of 53½ per cent.

Yesterday's issue of Council Bills did not bring the extreme price of last week; still the whole £350,000 was taken at 1-8—a very good rate, everything considered. The extreme pressure for money in China has passed away, at all events for the present, and those drafts, as well as the silver now coming out from Europe, must be destined *bona fide* for India, and thus tend to allay apprehensions of dear money here later on. The price of silver has also decline to 52⅜. per oz.

The Exchange Banks have been making very large profits out of the late swing in exchange. The National statement for the first half of the current year has already been noticed here. The Chartered Mercantile now announces profits for that period amounting to £109,000, being at the rate of 29 per cent. per annum, out of which they have declared a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, carrying £79,000 forward.

The Chartered Bank, according to custom, has merely declared an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, deferring publication of any Statement of affairs until the final close of the year's business. It is, however, understood that this Bank has fully shared in the good fortune of its competitors.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has not altogether maintained the rise which followed the greatly advanced rate of last week's Council Bills; but it has, nevertheless, a steady appearance at present currency. Just before the close of last mail, some telegraphic transfer and demand drafts were sold at 1-8-3-16 and 1-8¼, also a trifling amount of six months sight Bank paper at 1-8½; but sellers did not support the market for any time, and by the end of the day 1-8 became quite a nominal quotation for the longer currency. Since the resumption of business yesterday, rates have improved a little from that basis, six months' sight selling at 1-8½, three months' sight at 1-8, demand and telegraphic at 1-7⅞. To-day's news of Council Bills has done nothing more than impart a steadier tone to quotations. Some document bills were placed, towards the end of the holidays, at 1-8½; but since the regular opening of the Banks, the rate has been 1-8⅜, with some exceptional business yesterday at 1-8 5/16. Credits are scarce, and have brought from 1-8¼ to 1-8 3/16. Altogether, there has been but a small business done for the going Mail. Quotations close as under:—

Bank telegraphic transfer......	1-7 13/16.
Bank bill on demand	1 7⅞.
Bank Bills 3 months' sight..	1-8.
Bank Bills 6 months' sight ..	1-8⅛.
Credits and Clean Private Paper, 6 months' sight	1-8-3/16 to ¼.
Documents Bills 6 months' sight	1-8⅜.

France.—The closing quotations for document bills are f. 2-15 three months', and f. 2-17 six months' sight, but bills have been sold at lower rates in the interval previously.

Bombay.—Bank demand is called par to 2 annas premium, and sixty days' sight 14 to 12 annas discount.

China.—Nothing doing as yet, and the market so uncertain that even nominal quotations cannot be given.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The market has not got into regular working order yet, but there are signs of a demand for stock setting in shortly. Prospects, both of Tea Gardens and Spinning Mills, continue good.

Government Paper remains dull, and some low sales of the 4½ per cent. loan, during the holidays, have had a depressing effect. The price is understood to have been so low as ¾ per cent. premium. This week a little has been done in the four per cents at ⅞ and 1 per cent premium, and in the five-and-a-half per cents at 3½ premium. Rates are now quoted as under.

4 per cent.	....	101
4½ do.	....	101½
5½ do.	....	103½

Bank Shares look steady, and there is some demand for Bengals at previous price of 705.

Tea Shares have scarcely been dealt in yet; Singels have brought 110, Sungoos 112, Holtas 114, East Indias 82, Central Cachars 157 and 158, Upper Assams 42.

Spinning Mill Shares.—There is an enquiry for Bowreah Cotton, and the last price paid to-day was 97; Calcutta Jute have improved from 58 to 60, and Howrahs have brought 79 and 80.

Miscellaneous Shares.—Pressing stock is in some demand. Watsons have brought 57. Strand Bank 14 and 15, Calcutta Hydraulic 25, 26, and 26½. Landing and Shipping have been sold at 58.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP GLEE MAIDEN, 1,305 tons, Captain J. Cumming, with sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE BARQUE FATHE SULTAN, 310 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Tuticorin, with a general cargo.

THE S.S. HARALD HAARFAGER, 1353 tons, Captain J. Heltberg, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant, from Cardiff (August 23rd), calling at Malta, Port Said and Aden, with a general cargo and forty-six deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain N. R. Sayers, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Surg.-Major F. G. Joynt, and three servants, Mr. Coundes, and two hundred and nineteen deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. PACHUMBA, 864 tons, Captain F. H. Frank, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col. Beville, Lieut. Cunningham, Lieut. Francis, Mr. C. Gidoomull, and fifty-four deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. AVA, 1,708 tons, Captain C. Day, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Coast, and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. G. Giffert, Mr. O. J. Montgomery, Mr. J. Campbell, Lieut.-Col. Maintyr, Mr. J. Budden, Mr. J. Murray, and seventy-one deck passengers.

LIEUT. G. C. PARKER, I. N., acting Master Attendant, Kurrachee, makes an official report, Col. Sir W. L. Merewether, Commissioner in Sind that the steamer Guy Mannering, of 2,817 gross tonnage, drawing 23 feet 3 inches safely left the harbour on the 24th September for Marseilles, with a full cargo of upwards of 3,500 tons, principally consisting of seed. The Guy Mannering is nearly 400 feet in length, and is the largest vessel that has loaded at Kurrachee. This report shows that ships of the largest size and of great length can now be admitted, berthed, and despatched from the harbour of Kurrachee with perfect ease and safety.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
7	Hd. Haarfager (s)...	Heltberg	Aden, Sept 30.
8	Ava (s).....................	Day	Calcutta, Sept 13.
	Pehlwan (s).............	Ellis	Goa, Oct 17.
9	Pachumba (s)...........	Frank	Bussorah.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
9	Bokhara (s)............	Torback	Southampton.
	Vingorla (s).............	Sayer	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Galloway	McKinlay	Mauritius.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Glee Maiden, Cumming, to Calcutta.
Brig Fathe Sultan, Nacoda, to Tuticorin.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Harald Haarfager, to Aden, Jeddah and Hoodooda.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Goa.
Ship King Cerdic, to Hull.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
5	Arratoon Apcar(s)..	Mactavish	...Hong-Kong, Sept 18.
	Baghdad (s)...........	Scott	——.
	D of Southerland(s)	Cox	London, Aug 25.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
5	Reliance (s)...........	....	....
	Blenheim (s)	....	....
	Satara (s)............. –	....	....
	Eaton Hall	....	....
	Evesham Abbey......	....	....

DAILY IMPORTS—OCTOBER 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zerbino s—82 kegs iron nails, Ameroodin Fazulally; 2 casks hardware, Noormahomed Bharmul; 30 cases porter, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 51 cases porter, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
European s—10 kegs iron nails, Ameroodin Fazulally; 10 cases cotton umbrellas, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 55 kegs iron nails, Hassamally Lallmeya.
City of Baltimore s—81 kegs iron nails, Amroodin Fazulally; 16 packages earthenware and packages glassware, Bhicoo Sazba and Co; 6 bales paper, 1 case emery cloth and 2 cases twine, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

European s—10 casks hardware, Abdoolally Goolam Hoosein.
Ben Nevis—10 cases matches, Volkart Brothers.
Galatea s—5 cases champagne and 5 cases brandy, Scott, Latimer and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Precurseur s—200 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Faune—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—50⅞ cwts dry cocoanut, Toolseedass Ramjee; 151 bales coir yarn, Nanjee Heerjee; 40 bales wool, Visram Ebram and Co; 63 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 87 bales wool, Cooverjee Nursee; 60 bales wool, J and Bhimjee; 30 bales wool, Bhimjee Nuthoo; 25 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 40 bales wool, Khimjee Asur; 65 bales cotton, Govindjee Lukhamsee; 45 bales wool, Bennichund Fuckerchund; 52 bales wool, Khemjee Veerbhan; 12 bales hemp, Scott, Latimer and Co; 30 bales hemp and 21 bales cotton waste, Bhimjee Mooljee; 50 cwts B borns, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 50 bales cotton, Ookerda Khetsey; 34 bales hemp, Hajee Adam Esmall and Co; 45 bales wool, Hurrormull Challaram; 100 bales wool, Walljee Mooljee; 192 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Heerjee.

FOR LONDON.

Bokhara s—1 box gold coins, The French Bank.
Hydaspes s—6 bales hides, Esmall Peeradina; 5 bales hides, Mahamedbhoy Peerbhoy Godeer; 61 bales senna and 2 bales leather P and O Co; 10½ cwts cambay stone, Kessowjee Jaichund; 32½ cwts cambay stone, Nana Ramdass.

FOR TRIESTE.

Avoca s—180 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Avoca s—50 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Bokhara s—5 boxes silver coins, The French Bank.

FOR TRAVANCORE.

Travancore s—222 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 30 bales twist, E D Sassoon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 8th October 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·762
Temperature of the Air..................................	81·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer..................................	75·9
Dew Point	73·6
Relative humidity of Air	·771
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)......	86·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	75·4
General Direction of wind ...	NW, NNW, N, NE, NNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	204

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 8.

Karslake, Capt, Bombay 83rd Regt, on duty, from Baroda.

OCTOBER 9.

Thompson, Col, Bombay 9th Regt N I, on leave, from Baroda.
Wilson, Capt, Madras 43rd Light Infantry, on leave, from Bellary.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 8.

McCausland, Major, Bombay R A, from leave, to Baroda.
Disbrowe, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Spurway, Col, Bombay R A, on leave, to Neilgheries.
Urquhart, Lieut, Bombay R A, to join, to Benares.

OCTOBER 9.

Salmon, Lieut, Bengal 6th Regt H C, on Med Cert, to England.
Karslake, Capt, Bombay 83rd Regt, on duty, to Khandwa.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces' Gazette*, October 7.)

Mr W B Jones, c s, Offg Comr, Nagpur Div, reported his return to Bombay, from furlough to Europe, on the 27th ultimo, before noon.

The usual subsidiary leave is granted to Mr Jones, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Mr W B Jones, c s, Offg Comr, Nagpur Div, reported his arrival and assumed charge of his duties from Col J B Dennys, on the 29th ultimo, before noon.

The two months' privilege leave of absence granted to Col J B Dennys, Depy Comr, Nagpur, in Notification No 3511, dated 20th ultimo, will have effect the 29th idem, the date on which he availed of it.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, October 7.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

In supersession of Notification No 1537A, dated 11th Sept 1876, Mr J C Colvin, Mag and Collr, Aligarh, two months' special leave, with effect from the 29th Aug 1876.

Mr W Lambe, Offg Joint Mag, 2nd grade, Shahjahanpur, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 20th Sept 1876, or subsequent date.

Mr C P Carmichael, Offg Comr, Benares Div, 28 days' privilege leave, with effect from the 3rd Oct 1876.

Mr R H Clifford, Mag and Collr, Azamgarh, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 5th Oct 1876.

H H the Offg Lt Govr has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

In continuation of Notification No 1354A, dated 14th Aug 1876, the Rev W B Drawbridge, Chaplain of Muttra, to officiate as Chaplain of Landour, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 8th Aug 1876.

H H the Offg Lt Govr has been pleased to direct the following transfers:—

Mr W R Parry, Offg Asst Comr, 3rd class, on return from leave from Jhansi to Jalaun.

Mr C W Mellor, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, from Shahjahanpur to Bareilly.

The Notification from this Dept, No 1291A, dated 1st Aug 1876, placing the services of the Rev G D Symonds, Chaplain of Bareilly, temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Panjab, is hereby cancelled.

The services of the Rev W J Rowland, Chaplain of Roorkee, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Panjab, with effect from the 23rd Sept 1876.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The untaken portion, viz. one month, of the privilege leave granted to Surgn-Maj C E Kilkelly, Civil Surgn, Aligarh, by Notification No 224A, dated 21st April, 1876, is hereby cancelled.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave for one month is granted to Capt H A Graves, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Bareilly Dist, Rohilkhand Provincial Divn, with effect from the 1st proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The following transfers are notified:—

Mr A C Crampton, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, from the Archæological Divn to the charge of the Meerut Dist, Meerut Provincial Div.

Mr W E Parry, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, from the Meerut Dist, Meerut Provincial Div, to the charge of the Mirzapur district, Benares Provincial Division.

With reference to Notification No 1110E, dated 31st May, 1876, Irrigation Branch, Mr E J Jones, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is re-transferred to that Branch.

Privilege leave for two months is granted to Mr W Ball, Accountant, 3rd grade, Thomason College, Roorkee, with effect from 1st Nov 1876.

In supersession of Notification No 2237-C, dated 8th Aug, 1876 privilege leave for 1½ months is granted to Mr A Sprenger, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Saharanpur Dist, Meerut Provincial Div, of which he availed himself on the forenoon of the 19th Sept 1876.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Mr M J Monckton, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, 1st Div, Agra Canal, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani prescribed in P W Code, Chapter II, iv, 21, on the 12th Sept.

Mr A C Newcombel, Asst Engr, Narora Div, Lower Ganges Canal, passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani on the 4th Sept last.

Mr E Douglas, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Kasganj Div, Lower Ganges Canal, availed himself on the 19th Sept of the privilege leave granted him in Notification No C 503E of 23rd idem.

Notification No C384E of 3rd Aug 1876, granting privilege for three months to Sergt R Fryer, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Distributaries Div, Lower Ganges Canal, is cancelled at his own request.

Sergt J Bell, Overseer, 1st grade, Narora Div, Lower Ganges Canal, returned on the 29th Sept from the privilege leave granted him in Notification No C392E of 7th Aug 1876.

Mr T O'Connor, Overseer, 1st grade, Narora Div, Lower Ganges Canal, returned on the 30th Sept from the privilege leave granted him in Notification No C400E of 10th Aug 1876.

With reference to Notification No 1664E of the 18th Aug last, Lt E Glennie, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, rejoined the Anupshahr Branch Div, Ganges Canal, on the 9th Sept.

Mr A C Evans, Apprentice Engr, is transferred from the 1st to the 3rd Circle of Irrigation Works, and posted to the Anupshahr Branch Extension Div, Ganges Canal, which he joined on the 11th inst.

Mr R Foley, Ex Engr, 4th grade, is transferred from the Meerut to the Northern Div, Ganges Canal.

NOTICE.

ALL COVERS intended for His Excellency the VICEROY and GOVERNOR GENERAL and party during His Excellency's tour through Cashmere, Peshawur, Kurrachee, Bombay, and Delhi should be addressed "GOVERNOR GENERAL'S CAMP," without the addition of any Post Town.

O. T. BURNE, Lieut.-Col.,
Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
Simla, 29th September 1876.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANTI-PLAGIARIST.—Your reply to Dr. Da Cunha reiterates the sentiments which we expressed in our note yesterday to Dr. Da Cunha's letter, and as your letter is long as well as emulative of the objectionable style of the Doctor, we do not think any good would be gained by publishing it.

"NO INGENUITY" AND "TEMPUS FUGIT."—One writes on the rumours about Government, Mr. Billimoria, and Mr. Moylan; and the other about the dangerous nature of Bombay dispensaries; but although matters of fact are alleged, the e correspondents do not favour us with their real names, and therefore their letters cannot be inserted in this journal.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

NOLAN—October 8th, at Bombay, the wife of Mr. Patrick Nolan, Her Majesty's Customs, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

CHRISTIAN—October 2nd, at Monghyr, Mr. Henry Christian, Indigo Planter, Chupram Factory, aged 64 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1876.

IT is satisfactory to find that the importance of India and of its trade is beginning to be held in higher estimation by our home legislators than was once the fashion. The occasion which has given rise to a very practical recognition of the importance of India as a part of the British Empire is the approaching renewal of the Treaties of Commerce between the United Kingdom and France. The treaties at present in force—those of 1860, 1873, and 1874—and which remain in force until the close of June next year—do not extend to English possessions beyond the United Kingdom, except in regard to Australian wool and Indian cotton and jute. It was considered both at the Foreign Office and the India Office that in the new treaty, negotiations respecting which will shortly be entered into between the two nations, some effort should be made to secure the introduction of more favourable provisions regarding the different trades of India. In March last, a letter was sent from the Foreign Office to the Under-Secretary of State for India, requesting that Lord Salisbury should communicate to Lord Derby what representations he would wish to be made to the French Government with a view to the accomplishment of this object. To this letter, Sir Louis Mallet, on the 11th of April, replied for Lord Salisbury, stating his Lordship's opinion that it was "very desirable that "in the anticipated communications with the "French Government for a new commercial "treaty, an endeavour should be made for the "admission of the raw produce and manufactures "of India into French ports free from duty to the "utmost possible extent," and informing Lord Derby that the matter should be submitted to the Government of India for any suggestions they might be prepared to make. Lord Salisbury accordingly, on the 12th of April, sent a despatch to the Governor General in Council, forwarding the correspondence on the subject, and the Government of India in turn referred the question to the Indian Chambers of Commerce. The reply of the Bombay Chamber has been drawn up, and contains several valuable suggestions which cannot fail to be approved by the heads of the Indian Government and the Foreign Office, and which we hope, for the sake of Indian commerce, may also meet with approval in France. The published statement of the trade of British India with British possessions and foreign countries for the five years—1869-70 to 1873-74—shows that the value of Indian produce and manufactures exported from British India to France in the year 1873-74 amounted to £3,123,217, and that the value of articles imported from France into India in the same year amounted to £322,123 only. The chief exportations to France in that year were in raw cotton (value £930,524), coffee (£480,600), indigo (£380,262), oil seeds (£549,547), and raw silk (£401,442). Other articles exported were raw hides and skins, raw jute, rice, wheat, vegetable oils, saltpetre, manufactured silks, spices, unmanufactured tobacco, woollen manufactures, and last and least raw wool, the value of which was only £1,380. All the large exports mentioned, with the exception of coffee, are imported into France free, but on coffee there is a duty of 156 francs per 100 kilogrammes, or about 70 per cent. of its value. To this, and to the duty levied on Indian raw wool, which is in the shape of a *surtaxe des entrepôts*, and amounts to 3 francs 6 cents. per 100 kilogrammes, the Chamber draw special attention. They urge that a duty of about 70 per cent. on the value of an article levied by a consumer who takes 34 per cent. of the total export (as France does of the Indian coffee) must tend to check the production of it, and they strongly recommend Government to endeavour to obtain a reduction of the duty to encourage the cultivation of an article the growth of which is subject to many adverse influences. Regarding the export of raw wool, the Chamber point out that in the year ending the 31st March 1874, the total exports of this material from India to France amounted to only £1,380, the average of the four previous years being about £2,758 per year, while the value exported to the United Kingdom in 1874 was Rs. 93,49,071, in 1873, Rs. 83,21,046, and in 1872, Rs. 89,57,000. In 1875, the value was Rs. 95,14,094, and in the late year, ending 31st March last, Rs. 1,09,24,836. In the United Kingdom, no duties have been levied on the importation of raw wool since 1845, which doubtless accounts for the large and annually increasing quantity taken by that country. Australian wool is specially exempted from duty in France by the treaty of 1860, and the Chamber consider that a strong representation should be made to procure for wool exported from India, either by British or by other foreign ports, the same exemption from duty which Australian wool enjoys. A surtax generally at the rate of 3 francs per 100 kilogrammes, is levied, besides the duties, on direct importations into France of all products of "extra European" origin imported *des entrepôts del'Europe*, except on cotton, flax, hemp, jute, raw silk, and Australian wool, which are admitted free; and the Chamber recommend, as the point preceding all others in relative importance, that every effort should be made to obtain from the French Government the abolition of the *surtaxe des entrepôts* on all articles of Indian produce and manufacture. The Bombay Chamber further suggest,—in reference to a proposition now before the French Government to re-establish, for the protection of French shipping, the *surtaxe de pavillon* to the extent of 2 francs per 100 kilogrammes on all British or Foreign vessels entering a French port—that Government should remonstrate against the re-imposition of any such protective duty, urging that in Indian ports, British vessels have no preference over French vessels, and the French Government should reciprocate by allowing to British vessels in French ports the same privileges. Finally, the Chamber recommend that efforts should be made to obtain the important concession that Indian cotton and other manufactures shall be allowed to enter French Eastern Possessions on the same terms as English manufactures; and represent that, to secure these concessions, it is desirable that the products of France should be received into India on the most favourable terms. The correspondence which has taken place between the India Office and the Foreign Office should prove of great value to the mercantile community of Bombay, and we shall take an early opportunity of publishing it as an indication of the important influence India ought to possess in the reconsideration of any new commercial treaties between England and France.

ONCE more the subject of hack vehicles has been brought before the Town Council; and this time it is to be hoped that an improvement upon the wretched conveyances which at present afford the sole public accommodation of this nature in Bombay, will be really effected. The hack buggy must be a very ancient vehicle, probably dating from the days when buggies were the most common conveyances of Europeans in Bombay, when nabobs called for "more curricles" and acted as their own coachmen. As private buggies were sold off from time to time, it may be supposed that they were employed in the hack service, as private carriages used to be in England; and the model thus became generally followed. Otherwise it would be difficult to conceive how a vehicle could be deliberately designed for public purposes without a separate seat for the driver. How far the service is now recruited from the same source we are unable to determine; but it is certain that a new hack buggy in Bombay is about as rare a bird as a black swan was before they got one at the Victoria Gardens. There is no occasion to ask what becomes of the old buggies, for you may see them everywhere at work, and they are kept so apparently until they fall to pieces. But the question—when were they new?—is a matter for speculation, and the only answer suggested is that as hack vehicles they were never new at all. As for the four-wheeled gharries, they are safer than the buggies, and they have the advantage of closing in and enabling the passenger to hide his blushes from the public gaze. But they are abject-looking conveyances at best, and are slower than buggies, besides being somewhat more expensive. As for the palankeens, they have fallen into comparative disuse, and in any case they are apart from wheeled carriages as regards their range of utility. Both the gharries and the palankeens are convenient in their way, but the vehicle that must be reformed is the hack buggy.

It has been frequently said, when this reform has been urged by the press, that the object was regarded with carelessness by the authorities, because they kept their own carriages, in common with most well-to-do persons in Bombay, and therefore never experienced the evil of which the more humbler classes complained. This was a reasonable supposition enough, but one reason why people, except when compelled, do not employ hack buggies is because of the objectionable character of those vehicles. In London the hack cabs—more especially the hansoms—are generally used by every class of the community. Peers, Members of the House of Commons, Cabinet Ministers themselves, freely employ them;—nowhere, indeed, is there a more profitable stand for hiring than "down at "Westminster." And the interest which the Legislature takes in public vehicles is shown by the fact that a debate upon cab fares draws about a dozen times as large a House as is attracted by an Indian Budget. The reason is simple enough: it is far better to engage a respectable hired conveyance than to keep your own horses waiting about half or all the day; and for night work in bad weather the convenience is still greater. And the same principle applies equally to Bombay as to London or any of our large towns at home. Many a man here, without much changing of horses at his disposal, would be glad of the opportunity of driving—say, from Malabar Hill—decently and comfortably down to the Fort, rather than, it may be, exhausting his stable at the very beginning of the day, besides having to pay for stable accommodation in the neighbourhood of his office. If in any exigency he has to go to his business in a buggy, the effect is so depressing that he feels he would like to go "about his "business" in another acceptation of the term—so great is his discomfort, to say nothing of the danger, and so ignoble is the appearance that he presents to his friends on the road. We have known soldiers and policemen salute passengers in hack buggies; there can be no greater test of a man's own "good form" than to find it recognised under such adverse conditions. Nor are residents alone to be considered. Bombay in these days has a large floating population of travellers who stay at hotels for a few days, or a few weeks as the case may be, and who not being settled cannot be expected to keep conveyances of their own. The hire of carriages from the stables is a costly item in their expenditure, amounting to as much *per diem* as the cost of their board at a moderately priced hotel. The hack conveyances are wretched things for men, and quite unavailable for ladies. Travellers are thus worse accommodated than they would be in any city of Europe. And even among the residents of Bombay there are a growing class who cannot keep carriages of their own; and these, from their numbers, are perhaps the most important of all in connexion with the question.

The buggy of the future is, we trust, not far off from the buggy of the present. The Town Council have very liberally agreed to remit the wheel tax for a year on any improved hack vehicle placed on the road at the expense of private speculators, if approved by the Commissioner of Police; besides offering a prize of Rs. 600 for the best design with practicable model, and of Rs. 300 for the best design with model on a small scale only. These invitations ought to set ingenious men to work, and to those who are able to bring capital as well as ingenuity to bear towards the enterprise, it might be made a source of considerable profit. We are inclined to agree with the Municipal Commissioner that the cost of a vehicle fit for working purposes should not exceed Rs. 250; and there seems no reason why it should cost more. We will not disturb the ideas of intending competitors by describing what is our own view of such a vehicle, except that lightness and a separate seat for the driver are conditions which must be observed before all others. Mr. Rienzi Walton some time ago furnished an excellent model of a hansom cab adapted from a common buggy; but, as was said at the Town Council meeting, it met with some objections. One of these we believe to have been that the drivers dislike the seat in rear, and another that the vehicle would be too heavy for many of the ponies employed in the hack service. Of the first objection we will not venture an opinion, but the second we believe to be unfounded as a well-balanced hansom would be the easiest draught that could be for any kind of horse or pony in general use. If, however, hansoms may not be the rule—and there is no reason why they should not be at least partially employed—let us trust that the prizes offered by the Commissioner will induce the design of a light, comfortable, and safe vehicle, which shall as soon as may be supersede the present odious rattletraps which are a source of great public inconvenience and a disgrace to Bombay.

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

ON the turf, the event of the week was of course the running for the St. Leger, in which Kisber disappointed his backers so lamentably. The great Yorkshire Handicap, on the previous day, was won by Bersaglier, who started the favourite with 6 to 4 against him. Merry Duchess, second horse, started at 100 to 8, and Agglethorpe, third, at 10 to 1. The race was won by a length, a neck dividing second the third. Dalham, second favourite at starting, was nowhere.

The *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* says:—"Kingcraft, the most famous Indian racer of modern years—not even excepting Vanderdecken and Melbourne, whose names are household words in the mouths of old Anglo-Indians—is shortly to try his luck on the English turf, . . . and as he is a good weight-carrier and 'stays' to a couple of miles, he is expected to make a name for himself in England, amongst all-aged stakes especially, as he is already six years old. Captain Davidson bought him for Rs. 13,000."

The question of the advisability of making some alteration in the laws of cricket is being widely agitated, and numerous letters and articles appear in the sporting papers on the subject. One of the suggestions made (by Mr. F. Gale, of Mitcham,) is that an over should count five instead of four balls, so as to give the bowler a chance of getting better "set" after each interval. It is not a bad idea, (the over of four balls is really too short,) but the only way of thoroughly overcoming the inequality is for more attention to be paid by cricketers generally to the bowling department of the game, instead of devoting all their time and study to efforts to gratify the popular fancy for sensational scoring.

The dispute between Trickett and Lumsden regarding the championship sculling match, has been settled, the Australian consenting to take the £100 posted as a forfeit and to waive his claim to the £100 bet. He has refused to row any one else in England, and if Higgins, who is generally believed to be the fastest English sculler, still wishes to wrest the championship from him, he must make the voyage to Australia for the purpose. To atone for the unsatisfactory manner in which Trickett was treated by the Newcastle men, a subscription was started in his behalf, which realised £171 8-6.

The annual race for the Amateur Swimming Championship, swum in the Hendon Lake, resulted in the victory, for the third time in three successive years, of Mr. Horace Davenport, Captain of the Ilex Swimming Club, who consequently retains possession of the Thirty Guineas Championship cup, presented by a committee formed of various members of the numerous London swimming clubs. Robinson, of Leeds, swam second, and W. L. O'Malley, another Ilex man, third. The other two competitors, Ainsworth and Trudgeon, retired half way. H. Parker made a match to swim Mr. Eade's retriever dog. "Now then," for £50, giving the dog 30 secs. start in half a mile. The event came off in the Hendon Lake, but after going over 300 yards, Parker found he had no chance, gave up. The dog, preceded by his master in a boat to entice him to swim the length, covered the distance in 14 min. 3 secs. A 50 miles walking match took place recently at Lillie Bridge between Ide of Woolwich, and Clark of Hackney. The latter retired when he had walked about 23 miles. Clark's time for that distance was 4h. 6min. 13secs, and Ide's, 3h. 41min. 5 secs.

Weston did not succeed in walking his 180 miles at Liverpool, in consequence of wet weather causing him to be delayed for several hours, but he covered 155 miles.

Some idea of the extent to which base ball is played in the United States may be obtained from the fact that a single firm in New York has sold 35,000 bats, 180,000 balls, 2,500 pairs of ball shoes, 3,080 pairs of coloured hose, and 500 complete uniforms. A good thing for the outfitters!

A game of billiards between Cook and Tom Taylor, in which the latter received 250 points in 1,000, was won by him by 80, notwithstanding a fine break of 214 (51 spots) by the Champion.

A bicycle match for the 50 miles Championship has been arranged between Stanton, who recently beat Thuillet, the French champion, and Keene.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, 14TH SEPT.

LAST week expired in a blaze of light and a roar of artillery in honour of the latest Sultan, but the groans from Bulgaria, and their formidable European echoes, must have somewhat damped the loyal ardour of Islam. Here, however, one sees very little of the Moslem pride and bigotry, the Egyptians being more inclined to covet than to repel Christian interlopers, and being, as in the days of old, diligent seekers after useful knowledge. There is a pretty little English Church here, recently constructed, the ground for which was presented by the Khedive, also an American chapel, in which Sunday services are held in Arabic and English. The native congregation is a very creditable one. The horror with which recent events have caused the Turks to be regarded throughout Europe will probably prove an additional incentive to the Khedive to terminate an expensive and possibly disastrous connection. His Highness has already refused to send more troops to Turkey, and it would be a great relief to his finances if the tribute ceased to be remitted. The regular tribute is, perhaps, the least part of the burden. Douceurs to Grand Viziers, to obtain concessions and avert unpleasant interference, constitute the major portion of the Turkish drain on Egyptain resources. The epidemic among horses, one of the blessings of war imported from Abyssinia, still prevails here, and almost every stable in Cairo is infected. Fortunately the donkeys are still healthy and plentiful. It may be gratifying to some, who are suffering by depreciated rupee currency, to learn that in Egypt the rupee is looked upon, in all ordinary retail transactions, as the equivalent of two shillings, though, in changing them for gold, eleven rupees are paid per sovereign. Imagine my disgust on making this discovery, after having converted my scanty stock of rupees into gold at Bombay, at the rate of 12-15 per sovereign. May my experience be of service to others. Anglo-Indians who contemplate a short sojourn here, on their way home, should bring a good supply of rupees with them, as a means of avoiding loss in exchange. The suspension of payment by the War Department still continues, and the foreign staff officers are in a sad way. As most other Departments are fairly treated in the matter of salaries, it is assumed that the shoe is made to pinch in one particular quarter *en revanche* for Abyssinian failures. No news from Massowah is allowed to filter through the Post Office. That the expedition proved a gigantic failure is a fact that might easily have been foretold. No sufficient preparations were made, the troops were most inadequately supplied; and, in true Oriental fashion, an inexperienced Pasha, with full powers, was placed over the heads of American officers whose practical experience of guerilla warfare in Mexico, the Indian country and the Southern war, peculiarly fitted them for the task of leading the expedition into Abyssinia. When the question of quitting their intrenchments and pursuing the retreating Abyssinians was mooted in the Egyptian camp, the American leaders strongly opposed an advance, but were overruled by the Pasha, and the result was the almost total loss of the Egyptian force. The soldiers were completely cowed by the superior pluck of the Abyssinians, and I have been told that the latter came down upon the Egyptians, armed with clubs and spears only, and actually wrested the breech-loaders from the nerveless grasp of their contemptible foes, who never dreamt of using to advantage their formidable sword bayonets. The Egyptian soldiers are hardy; can march well, and endure great privations, but they have little or no self-respect, and will not, even with the aid of vastly superior weapons, face a resolute enemy. If the Khedive is to guard the Suez Canal in troublous times, he ought to borrow a few thousand Sikhs from India. Apart from the character of the soldiery, discipline is orientally lax. Even at the citadel of Cairo, the military head-quarters, one sees sentries smoking cigarettes and lounging at their ease on their posts, European officers in charge of escorts in hostile districts have the greatest difficulty in obliging the men to carry their rifles on the march; it being the fashion to keep the rifles with the baggage on the camels' backs, and to scramble for them when danger presents itself. Under the able management of General Stone, Chief of the Staff, much has been, and is being, done to improve the *morale* and efficiency of the army. The school of cadets is admirably directed, and from this school the army is supplied with really intelligent young officers, but no substantial improvement can take place till the system of putting influential imbeciles in positions of control is finally done away with. What, as in the case of Abyssinia, is the use of having a staff of experienced officers, if the supreme control is vested in a Pasha who had never seen a gun fired in anger. It is much the same in all Departments. The Director General of Railways, who is the referee and controller in all railway questions, is a high personage who, when appointed, could not tell a chair from a sleeper, having previously officiated as Master of the Ceremonies. The foreign officers, most of them well-selected and useful men, are naturally disgusted with this system, which counteracts their efforts in the direction of reform and improvement; and they are still more disgusted at having to lounge about for weeks and months, without a piastre in their pockets, waiting for arrears of pay hardly earned in desert explorations and Abyssinian expeditions. The Khedive himself is a most intelligent reformer, but, like other Oriental rulers, he must find lucrative appointments for hungry and extravagant Pashas, who have family or other claims upon his bounty. The Egyptian officials, too, dimly conscious of their own shortcomings, and fearing to be shunted on some future day, are jealous of their foreign, and more gifted subordinates, and often employ their influence to hide from the public ken, and even to neutralise the good work that the foreigners are doing for the country and the Khedive. The most manifest improvements, involving great economies, are consequently shunted, or only adopted after months or years of profitless discussion and correspondence. One railway improvement, introduced and patented by Mr. Sidebotham, Carriage Engineer to the Khedive, deserves special mention, as being applicable to India. It consists of an axle-box, constructed for the employment of oil to the best advantage. This axle-box has been in the use for several years, with the following results. An engine, consuming the same quantity of fuel, can draw ten more trucks than with grease rubrication. The axle-box, once supplied with oil, runs in goods' trains for a whole year without needing any change or renewal of oil. These results have been tested at various times by independent committees of experts. In the "Sidebotham" axle-box the oil reservoir is at the bottom, which is fitted with a flange to prevent any escape of oil. Two broad, flat, thick cotton wicks, or pads, are suspended by pins, one on each side of the journal and dip down to the bottom of the oil reservoir; they are lightly pressed against the sides of the journal by means of two little spiral springs. The oil rises by capillary attraction, and the sides of the journal are thus regularly and constantly lubricated. As a provision against accident to the oil lubrication apparatus, the top of the box is fitted for grease, which, in case of need, would filter down through holes in the brass on to the journal. But there has been no breakdown in the oil apparatus for years, and the additional grease compartment is consequently thought superfluous. No sand can penetrate the boxes and hot axes are unknown. The axle-boxes in question are now in course of trial on the French, Australian, Spanish, English and Belgian railways. The whole arrangement is so simple that it can be understood at a single glance. The Egyptian Government is certainly fortunate in its mechanical engineers. The shops turn out most creditable work, and one of the Khedive's carriages, splendidly fitted up, has been entirely made here, with the exception of the iron frame below, and a few gilt fittings to the doors. There is a local school of mechanical engineers, presided over by Monsieur E. Gurjon, a talented Frenchman, who has recently distinguished himself by the invention of a system for transforming a circular into an elliptic movement, and *vice versa*. In connection with this, he has constructed a most ingenious instrument for tracing ellipses or curves of any form. The students in the mechanical school undergo a five years' course, during which period they are taught mechanics practically and theoretically, and acquire a knowledge of French and English. They are entirely provided for by Government, and wear a neat cloth uniform. In return for this parental treatment, they are obliged, when their training is completed, to serve Government in whatever capacity it may please to employ them—they, of course, receiving pay for their services at the Government valuation. They have a splendidly fitted-up shop, with engine, &c., complete, where they manufacture tools, &c., and receive practical instruction. They have recently turned out, entirely by their own labour, an iron steam launch, which they intend to present to the Khedive. It is a most praiseworthy performance, and goes about eight knots an hour. But here again, you see the unpractical nature of Oriental institutions. Within two hundred yards of the students' elegant workshop, you have the railway workshops always full of labour and labourers, and, instead of utilizing the services of the students by employing their, in many instances, skilled labour in the shops, they have a separate establishment where all these young men waste good metal and good machinery to little or no purpose. When, close at hand, they have an establishment in which they would learn *more* practically, and do good work for which others have to be paid high wages. But, apart from the extravagance of not apprenticing these youths in the regular shops, the institution is an excellent one, and tends to provide Egypt with fair mechanical engineers at low rates of pay. During the whole five years' course, half the time is devoted to theoretical instruction, the other half to work in the amateur shops. I was present at the last examination, and heard one pupil demonstrate mathematical problems and explain mechanical movements in French, English, and Arabic. There is another most useful school for the sons of soldiers, in which boys are specially brought up for the ranks of the army, thus providing what is so much wanted—a superior class of educated non-commissioned officers. For this institution the Government is, I believe, indebted to the practical sagacity of General Stone. A last word about the new courts. Fortified by the Khedive with almost unlimited judicial powers, these courts gratefully inaugurated their reign by granting decrees and attachments against the Khedive's private property. His Highness, however, objected to the seizure of his palaces, and there has been some success about this arbitrary exercise of new-born authority. In the interim, also the decrees of the courts have here and there been resisted by people who were ignorant of the powers accorded them by the Khedive. This is but natural as Orientals cannot be expected to learn in a day that the law is superior to the kings and Kaisers. It is a pity, however, that the courts should have taken so early an opportunity of proving to the Khedive the practical inconveniences to himself of the great concessions he has made in favour of law and justice.

I wonder more Anglo-Indians do not make Egypt a halting-stage on their way home. I left India, prostrate in mind and body. A month in Egypt has made me a new being, and it strikes me that the climate is just the thing to avert the ill-effects of a too rapid transition from tropical heat to northerly blasts.

POONA HORSE SHOW OF 1876.

III.

IN my former articles I dealt with the preliminary arrangements of the Horse Show and made some general remarks on the quality of the animals exhibited. It now only remains to notice briefly a few details in connection with the different classes and the prizes distributed therein. Classes 1 to 5 were for various kinds of stallions, a portion of the programme which I have often condemned before as a waste of public money. Fortunately the entries were very poor, and Rs. 1,700, which from all accounts it would have been very difficult to pay up, was thus saved for the benefit of the fund. There were no English stallions exhibited, only one Colonial, a poor specimen with bad forelegs, who was rejected; 12 Arabs, a very middling lot, only one of whom secured a third prize; 9 Arab Galloways and ponies, the 1st prize being awarded to Prince, a pony with a good deal of substance and bone, but only middling shoulders, and the 3rd to Dutchman, the property of Major Crosbie. The class for Kattywar stallions was happily blank. Class 6 for country-bred geldings, 4 years old and upwards over 14-1, suitable for native cavalry, was also blank—a striking proof of the capacity of the districts where Government horses have been located for years to meet the requirements of the Remount Department. Classes 7, 8 and 9 were for English, Colonial, and Arab mares. The first was blank, and classes 8 and 9 had 7 and 4 entries respectively. None of the mares exhibited were very much to boast of. In the Colonial class Princess, the winner of the 1st prize, showed the most blood; Norma took the 2nd prize, and Lady Bird the 3rd. The latter, had it not been for her straight shoulders, was undoubtedly the best of the three. In the Arab class, Arab Mind, a clean wiry mare, took 1st prize, and Zuleika, a soft looking chestnut with indifferent forelegs, 2nd; no 3rd prize was given. Class 10 to 13 were for country-bred mares and ponies suitable for breeding, or in foal to the Government horses. I have already expressed my opinion on the quality of the country-bred classes, and will only add that the entries were very good, being 42, 38, 26 and 29 respectively, and that all three prizes were awarded in each class, with the exception of class 11, in which the 1st prize was divided between 7 of the competitors. Class 14 for "country-bred mares 14-1 and upwards by a Government stallion, not under 4 years old in foal, or 5 years old with foal at foot; by a Government stallion," I have already alluded to in former notices. It contained undoubtedly 7 or 8 very fine mares, and as many more fair ones, and had the list of entries been a long one instead of containing only 15 mares, it would have been a matter for congratulation. The 2nd prize was given to a 7-year-old mare by the English horse Andy. She was a dark chestnut standing 15 hands or more, and 68 inches round the girth. She showed a good deal of quality and had an immense barrel. Her legs in my opinion were too light for her carcase. She had a foal at foot, another in the show, and a third one coming. The third prize was given to a daughter of the same sire. She was also a chestnut 4-year-old, 15 hands high, 67 inches round the girth, with good action, and was altogether a very fine mare. The first prize was cut up into five pieces, and distributed amongst five mares, all of whom were good specimens of their class. Rs. 100 was given to a stout heavy iron grey, a daughter of Rizzio, with plenty of bone, but wanting in quality, and 50 each to 4 others, all showing blood, but somewhat smaller in size. Class 15 for yearling colts country-bred had 13 entries. The winner of the first prize was a colt out of the Waler mare Zeiba by the Arab Nicholas; he had good legs, and like his mother showed quality. The winner of the 2nd prize was a pure country-bred, with good legs and powerful, but coarsely bred. The 3rd prize was a small well bred colt with a good loin by the Government horse Soopah. Class 16 for yearling fillies country-bred had 12 entries. In this class H. H. Aga Khan was again successful, and took first prize with a filly out of Lilee by Nicholas, who had good legs and showed breeding. The winners of the 2nd and 3rd prizes were pure country-bred, and were fair animals of their class. On the whole, the fillies as well as the colts were only a middling lot. Class 17 for 2-year-old fillies country-bred was superior to the last, and all the fillies were in excellent condition. H. H. Aga Khan took the 1st prize with a fine powerful filly out of Zeeba by Silvertail with good legs and barrel, and deep in the girth, in fact very much like her mother. The winner of the 2nd prize belonged to the same owner, and was also by Silvertail. She was very like her father, and had excellent legs and fair power, though a trifle shallow in the back ribs. The 3rd prize was taken by a pure country-bred, the property of Captain Wodehouse. She was a lengthy filly with good legs, but showed less quality than the other two. An extra prize was awarded to another filly of the same class who had a well put on neck and good shoulders, and showed a good deal of quality for a pure country-bred. Class 18, with the exception of the winner of the 1st prize, were a scraggy lot. The winner was a Bay filly, by the English horse Bay Malton, out of the country-bred mare Moll Brooke. Like her mother, she had straight pasterns, though on a very modified degree, but she had great length and substance, and was far and away the best filly of her age at the Show. The winners of the 2nd and 3rd prizes were both indifferent animals. Class 19 for 4-year-old fillies country-bred were, with the exception of the winner of the 1st prize, a rubbishing lot. She was by the Arab sire Sheraz and had a good barrel and girth, but did not show as much of the Arab blood as might have been expected. No 2nd prize was given, but Rs. 50 was divided between two worthless animals whose recommendations I was unable to perceive. The next 5 classes were very important, being the stock the produce of the Government horses. In class 20 for yearling colts there were only 14 entries!! A few of them were very fine colts, the rest rubbish. The winner of the first prize was by the Arab Rizzio; he was certainly a grand colt with great power, good fore legs, and showing a great deal of quality; his quarters were very muscular, ending in straightly dropped hind legs. The winner of the 2nd prize had equally good points, but he was smaller than the other; he was by the Arab Gunner. The winner of the 3rd prize, if he could have been cut off above his knees and hocks, would have been a grand colt; but his hind legs made him utterly worthless; for not only were his hocks coarse to a degree seldom exceeded, but he was as unhocked as any baggager who had been overloaded from the time he was a yearling. There were 3 or 4 other colts in this class besides the winners of the prizes which were very promising animals, but there were also some very poor specimens. Class 21 for yearling fillies was on the whole inferior to the last, but the prize fillies were a very good lot. The winner of the 1st prize was the produce of the Arab horse Roostum, and was a very well-shaped filly with good shoulders and legs and a short back, showing a good deal of quality, and not so heavy about the neck as her sire. The winner of the 2nd prize was also a very nice filly, lengthy, with good fore legs, and galloping hind ones, and showed a great deal of quality. The name of her sire does not appear in the catalogue. A daughter of the Arab Deerfoot took 3rd prize. She was powerful, and had fair legs, but scarcely showed as much quality as the majority of Deerfoots gets. In Class 23 for 3-year-old fillies there were only 12 entries. They were a fair lot and in good condition. The winner of the first prize was a chestnut by Gunner, a powerful filly with good loin and quarter, deep girth and sloping shoulders, and, like most of the produce of Arab sires, good looking. The winner of the 2nd prize, though much admired by the judge who first selected her, was, in my opinion, a very inferior animal; she had heavy shoulders, very poor hocks and only middling legs, by no means well put on. I do not know what her recommendations were, except that she was very fat, which, though apt to take in a flat, should not have decived professional judges. The winner of the 3rd prize was Cinderella, who took the 1st prize in Class 18. She was by far the most powerful of any of the fillies exhibited, in fact the only one with much size and substance, for the other two winners were, according to the catalogue, mere ponies. But not having the peacocky appearance of the Arab, which as far as I can make out goes a long way even in Horse Shows, she was passed over for first honours. Class 24 for 4-year-old fillies was a wretched failure. Only 5 entries, showing clearly what I have pointed out frequently before, that there are no fillies old enough for riding purposes in the country, though hundreds are born yearly. Anonyma, the winner of the first prize in Class 19, was awarded 3rd prize, and Rs. 25 each was given for two other worthless animals scarcely worth feeding. Class 25 for 2-year-old geldings country-bred, had only 3 entries. This is one of the classes which Government pretend they are very anxious to encourage, and yet all the prizes were withheld, though one of the animals exhibited was about the best pony, the produce of a Government sire, ever exhibited at the Show. Class 26 for 3-year-old geldings produced 4 entries. Here, again, the judges, anxious to save public money, withheld the 1st and 3rd prizes. Before judging commenced it was given out to some of the judges that funds were short—a most reprehensible proceeding in my opinion, and this is the only explanation I can give of their parsimony. The animal that took the 2nd prize was no better than his neighbours; they were all only a middling lot, but they were quite as good as some of the worthless brutes that took prizes in other classes. In Class 27, for country-bred galloways and ponies, 6 animals were exhibited. The first prize was withheld, and the second was given to Surprise, the pony who had not been considered good enough for even a third prize in Class 25. A third prize was given to a strong pony with good legs though somewhat light in the girth. Class 28 for chargers produced 9 entries. The first prize was given to Sarpedon, a powerful horse with good legs but very heavy shoulders. To my eye he is a low bred horse; but there are others who think differently. He has now been purchased for the turf, and if he distinguishes himself in good company, I shall certainly be very much surprised. He was originally purchased for the stud, but was sold in consequence of impotence. I wish his new owner luck with him, but I much fear he will turn out as great a failure on the turf as he did at the stud. The second prize in this class was taken by Badger, a country-bred, the produce of the Arab Deerfoot out of a Deccannee pony mare; the third by Othello, the property of Captain Stevens. In the hunter class King's Own and Jack took 1st and 2nd prizes. In Class 30 for hacks four were exhibited. The 1st prize was given to Robert, the property of Captain Stevens. He was a grand looking cob, with great power and substance and a thorough gentleman all over. The second prize was taken by Colonel, the property of Mrs. Butler, a comely animal in Kattywar. He was good looking, well shaped, and had grand legs, but like Robert was small. Nothing else in this class is deserving of special mention. In the tonga pony class, Buck and Dandy, a strong pair of greys, the property of Mr. Holland, took the 1st prize. Kerosine and Paraffine 2nd and Huz and Buz, a well-matched pair, 3rd. Class 32 for polo ponies had 12 entries; the first and second prizes were awarded to Mr. Elliot's two ponies Salonic and 34, Leper, a small pony with crooked hind legs getting the 3rd. The Cattle Show was an utter failure, and is not deserving of any notice.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PROBABLE OCCUPATION OF KHELAT.

ALLAHABAD, 9th Oct.

The *Pioneer* in a mysterious sort of way says it believes Government has resolved to take a first step towards asserting an interest in Central Asia politics by holding Khelat permanently and in considerable force. It is highly probable that a regular survey of the Bolan Pass will be undertaken.

KHELAT AND THE BOLAN PASS.

JACOBABAD, 9th Oct.

The Military Secretary to the Viceroy leaves Jacobabad to-night for Khelat with despatches.

Two railway officials, having surveyed around Jacobabad, will examine the Bolan and Moola Passes.

A RUSSIAN ENVOY AT CABOOL.

LAHORE, 9th Oct.

The Russian Envoy, whose arrival at Balkh was recently reported, has reached Cabool and had a confidential interview with the Ameer. He is a Mahomedan Moulvi of Samarcand.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF EIGHT LIVES.

CALCUTTA, 9th Oct.

The steamer Cawdor Castle, laden with rice for Colombo, was wrecked in the river below Kedgeree on Saturday evening. She ran on the sands, and sank immediately. Three Europeans and five of the Chinese crew were drowned.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

SIMLA, 9th Oct.

The Viceregal Council met to-day. The Oudh Laws and Land Revenue Bills were passed. The Viceroy made a very able speech in vindication of the Government from the serious accusation brought against its policy regarding the Oudh land tenures in a recent work entitled, "Primitive Forms of Property," by Monsieur Emile De Lavalayt. The Maharaja of Balrampore also addressed the Council, briefly supporting the Bills. The Council adjourned *sine die*.

At the Council a number of Oudh Talookdars were present, who subsequently presented the Viceroy with an address expressing, amongst other things, their gratitude and obligations to the Viceroy personally and to the Government of India for their action regarding the Bills. To which Lord Lytton replied in suitable terms.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 7th Oct.

The Bombay mails of the 15th ulto., via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 7th Oct., Aft.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market supplies were freely offered. Surats also were freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollers	4⅝d.
Exchange on India	1-7 15/16.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84½.
4½ per cent. do.	84½.
5½ per cent. do.	86½.
Oriental Bank Shares	£43.
Chartered do. do.	£16.
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£26.
Hongkong and Shanghai	£28.
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£84,250,000.
" Notes in Circulation	£100,875,000.
3 per cent. Consols for account	95⅞.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106.
Bar Silver	52.

Arrivals.—Astronomer, Lycett and Circassian.

WEATHER REPORTS.—9th October.

(Madras Time.)

Cananore, 5.14 p.m.—Weather fine, wind N. W., thermometer 85, barometer 29·81.

Carwar, 5 p.m.—Weather fine, wind W. S. W. 2, thermometer 82, barometer 29·90.

Mangalore, 10-21 a.m.—Weather fine, wind N. W., S. W.

Tuticorin, 5 p.m.—Weather fair, wind W., thermometer 96, barometer 29·78.

Vingorla, 5 p.m.—Weather clear, wind W. light, thermometer 86.

The following is the result of the opium sale held at the Government sale room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on the 6th October 1876:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar	2,230	1,320	1,315	1,315- 2- 3	29,32,775-0-0
Benares	1,680	1,245	1,235	1,237-13-11	20,79,625-0-0

The Maharaja of Vizianagram is, we regret to learn, suffering from diabetes. He has aged greatly in appearance recently, the *Madras Mail* tells us, and lost much of that imposing presence which assisted in rendering him one of the most conspicuous of nobles at Viceregal Durbars.

Mr. Weld, c. s., has been treated by the medical authorities with so much punctilliousness that some difficulty has been experienced in forming a Board to sit upon him, and give him the sick certificate that he requiries. He was prevented leaving Madras on Saturday by the P. and O. steamer.

Colonel J. P. Nixon, Political Agent in Turkish Arabia, has sent to the Secretary to Government in the Political Department copy of a telegram from the Board of Health at Constantinople, announcing that quarantine at Bushire has been removed, and this includes all arrivals from Bushire at Bussorah.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bokhara, which sailed yesterday with the English mails, took out in addition to the quantity already stated, one box gold coins, valued at Rs. 1,40,000, for London, and five boxes silver coins, valued at Rs. 20,000, for Alexandria, despatched by the French Bank. The total shipped by this steamer amounts to Rs. 5,89,000.

At this time of the year a cyclone not unfrequenly occurs in the Bay of Bengal, and Calcutta comes in for a share of the disasters usually accompanying these atmospheric disturbances. A Calcutta paper says there are now indications of a disturbance of this sort in Bay of Bengal and gloomy anticipations are being indulged in by Calcutta residents.

A Ceylon contemporary writes—"If present plans are carried out, there will probably be a goodly number of Colombo gentlemen present at the great gathering at Delhi to proclaim the Queen 'Empress of India.' Two or three companies are being organised for the trip, and the crown officials of Ceylon will not be unrepresented, if arrangements can be conveniently made as to leave."

The Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, we notice intends to remonstrate warmly with the Government of India upon the intention expressed in the last financial resolution to borrow money in India for the construction of Public Works rather than doing so at home. It is said that the Chamber will be asked to urge the Government to stop the coinage of silver, or coin for public purposes only.

In the letter of our Constantinople correspondent two important misprints occur. In the following sentence, "Dervish Pasha was forced to the extreme measure of turning his guns against his own troops to assist their flight," the word "assist" should be "arrest." A little further on in the same letter we read that Sir Henry Elliot "is exciting all his influence," the word should be "exerting."

The Mahomedans of Calcutta were to have held a public meeting at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock, as "a demonstration of sympathy with imperial Turkey in her endeavours to maintain her territorial and sovereign integrity," and for an expression of the loyal attachment of her Mahomedan subjects to Her Majesty, and of "gratitude for the support and aid rendered to her old ally the Sublime Porte."

Lady Anna and Miss Gore Langton arrived in Madras on Saturday morning in the s. s. Asia from Coconada, and were met on board by Major Bertie Hobart, the Military Secretary to the Governor. The Master Attendant's barge conveyed the ladies to the pier where a carriage was in waiting to receive them and convey them to Government House. They will return to England next month in Messrs. Green's steamer Sultan, in which vessel they came out with His Grace the Governor last November.

The *Delhi Gazette* seems to be alone able to tell us something about the newly appointed Bishop of Calcutta:—"The Venerable Archdeacon Johnson, who is said to have been offered the Bishopric of Calcutta, is the Reverend Edward Ralph Johnson, B.A., Rector of Northenden, near Manchester, value about £400 per annum, to which living with a population of 1,700 souls he was presented in 1866 by the Dean and Chapter of Chester. In 1871, Dr. Jacobson, Bishop of Chester, appointed him to the Archdeaconry of Chester, in which diocese he is well known and highly esteemed. The venerable gentleman graduated B. A. Wadham College, Oxford, in 1850, but his name does not appear in the honour list. He is considered a very moderate High Churchman."

The return of the Bangalore eleven is announced by the *Bangalore Examiner* in the following elegant paragraph. It will be noticed that "flowing verse" is about to be set in motion:—"We observe that this gallant Company who have been fielding it lately at Hyderabad, Poona and Bombay, have returned to Bangalore, nothing daunted by their reverses, and looking as jolly as sand boys. This is as it ought to be. We expect the Gymkhana to revive from the drooping condition in which it has done nothing more than exist now that they have returned to brighten up the Committee. A narrative in flowing verse will shortly appear in these columns (music and recitation) containing a full, true and particular history of 'Ye late Strange and Wondrous Adventures of Ye XI,' to appear in due course in pamphlet form."

The following is said to be the correct list of those who will attend the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on behalf of the Madras Presidency:—"The Duke of Buckingham will be accompanied by the Hon'ble R. S. Ellis, the Hon'ble D. F. Carmichael, the Hon'ble P. Macfadyen, the Hon'ble J. G. Coleman, and the Hon'ble Gujaputtee Rao. The undermentioned Officers will also attend the assemblage:—Brigadier General Kempster to command the Madras Brigade, Captain Conningham, Brigade Major, and Captain D. J. S. McLeod, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General. Sir Neville Chamberlain will be accompanied by Colonel Godfrey Clarke, the Military Secretary to H. E., Captains Bell and Onslow, Aides-de-Camp, Mahomed Hoossain, Native Aide-de-Camp, Brigadier General Stuart, the Adjutant General, and Brigadier General O'Connell, the Quarter Master General."

A "Civilian" writer in *Vanity Fair* calls Lord Lytton's Fuller minute claptrap, and concludes his letter thus:—"We are told that it is 'a fact known to all residents in India that Asiatics are subject to internal disease which often renders fatal to life even a slight external shock.' This claptrap is ludicrously untrue; the servants—especially those of the poorer classes of Europeans—being a very insolent set of hardened ruffians, and about as tough customers as are to be found anywhere; while disease of the spleen is probably not prevalent in ten cases out of a hundred of the well-fed rogues. Even among the peasantry, who live a more exposed life, the use of the quarterstaff is universal, and blows are constantly exchanged from which recoveries take place that would astonish medical men not accustomed to any practice but among Europeans."

The *Civil and Military Gazette* states that "very carefully considered regulations have been issued for the hospital and conservancy requirements of the troops taking part in the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. There will be a principal medical officer for the whole force, with an administrative medical officer attached to each division. The administrative medical officers will be selected from amongst the senior Surgeons-Major of either service, and will be relieved from all executive duties; they will also be the sanitary officers of their respective divisions. A general hospital for British troops will be established in the Fort at Delhi. It will be fully equipped by the Public Works and Commissariat Departments, respectively, according to cantonment scale, for two per cent of the strength of the British troops, and be provided with full hospital establishments. This equipment and establishment will be altogether apart from, and independent of, those belonging to corps moving to Delhi, and will be ready by 15th December next."

Many Scotchmen in India will be sorry to hear of the death of Lord Ardmillan, of the Edinburgh High Court of Justiciary. In 1853 he was appointed Whig Solicitor-General, and in 1855 he was appointed a Court of Session Judge and a Judge of Justiciary. There is an amusing story told of his early career by the *Scotsman*. "At the bar the progress of the young advocate from Ayrshire was not at all rapid or decided. He never had much civil business, but he did have a very considerable criminal business both in the Court of Justiciary and in the Church Courts. He was rather a favourite in the General Assembly as a speaker, and to be so requires talents and culture of a sort more strictly literary than those which secure success as a pleader in civil suits. Some of his clerical clients did not pay him very munificently. There is a story of one of them, who was deposed for drunkenness, having fed him by handing across to him at the bar of the General Assembly (he had previously apologised for having no agent, &c.) a roll of something that looked in bulk like a fee of between fifteen and twenty sovereigns, but which on being looked at after his eloquent counsel had got home, and he himself got prayed over and deposed, turned out to be six round peppermint lozenges of the kind that is most effective for stifling the smell of whisky."

Regarding the Ceylon Church dispute, we read as follows in the *Ceylon Observer* of the 26th ultimo, just to hand:—"No direct step has been taken by either party since we last wrote. The Rev. W. Clark is still deprived of the power of ministering in spiritual things or preaching the Gospel, the decision of Bishop Gell in the petition sent to him not having yet been received. The acting Metropolitan tried to shirk giving a decision on the dispute. When the petition of the Church Missionaries reached him he returned it, saying that there was no need of his adjudicating upon the question as he had already advised the Bishop of Colombo to give back the licenses of the inhibited preachers, which had been done. In reply it was pointed out that one of the petitioning Missionaries was still inhibited. The Bishop of Madras rejoined that that Missionary should send an individual petition which should be considered. Replying to this, the Ceylon Church Missionaries had to give the acting Metropolitan a lesson in ecclesiastical law, and point out to the prelate that all petitions of the kind must be forwarded within fifteen days of the commission of the act of which complaint is made. Furthermore, the whole of the petitioners were thoroughly in sympathy with Mr. Clark, were equally guilty (if indeed, any offence at all had been committed,) and that a decision on the prayers of the petition at once sent was as much needed now as at any stage of the proceedings. At this point the matter rests for the present; it is to be hoped, in the interests of peace and justice, that Dr. Gell will not long delay his decision." Meanwhile, the legality of Bishop Coplestone's conduct has been called into question in the local Legislative Council.

Writing about political preachers, the *Englishman* says:—"It is significant of the clerical inclination in these latter days to interfere in the discussion of matters, the management of which used to be held to pertain solely to the secular powers; for, although the Bishop of Bombay admits, that, in a general way, political subjects are wisely tabooed in Church, he protests emphatically against the 'miserable idea that we may speak here about Hezekiah and Sennacherib, and must be silent about Queen Victoria and the Sultan.' Some such opinion would seem to prevail with most of the English clergy now; and how, when they do allow themselves to become partisans, they can mould the masses to their views, has been sufficiently shown by the late popular agitation for the extirpation of the Turk from Europe, and the enfranchisement of the Christian subjects of the Porte. In another direction, too, their very successful resistance to all schemes of purely secular education has shown how much power they can put forth on occasion. It is a world of ebbs and tides—of opinion, as of everything else. It almost seems as if the reaction from Mill's pure reason, and abstract, impossible right were setting in; and it may be that the fashion of the next generation will be to more profession of unscientific, unreasoning faith, and some active meddlesomeness with the injustice and wretchedness of the world. In any event, the revival of the power of the clergy now-a-days is a fact not to be controverted; and, as a motive power cannot safely be ignored by the student of politics. Whether this revival of power is for the good or the evil of the commonweal, let others determine. We are only concerned to point out just now the direct influence it is exercising upon the politics of the day."

ANNUAL ASSAULT OF ARMS AT POONA.

IMPORTANT GYMNASTIC EXPERIMENTS APPLIED PRACTICALLY TO MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

The annual assault of arms, which some look forward to with regret and some with pleasure, as marking the close of the Poona season, began on Tuesday, the 4th inst., and was continued on the two following days.

A good deal of interest is shown by all classes in the different events which take place, and with reason; for there are phases which attract all. The flower of nine different European and fifteen native Infantry regiments was sent to compete for the honour and glory of their respective corps. Jack, Pat, and Sandy are seen shoulder to shoulder with Lukshiman, Rambux, and Shaik Mahomed, mingling their cheers of "shabash" and "bravo" as their respective favourites succeed.

The first day's competition took place at the Central Gymnasium, and consisted of fencing, cutting and tricks with the sword, &c., and gymnastics generally, the judges being Captain Tyndall, the Inspector of Gymnasiums, Captain Le Motee, of 2-15th Regiment, and Captain Heyland, 1st Lancers.

The judges had been occupied during the fore part of the first day in working off the less accomplished athletes so as to reserve the show men for the final trials. The public performances were not advertized till half-past 3, by which time the Gymnasium compound was thickly surrounded with spectators who had also crowded on the top of the canal banks. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant General Lord Mark Kerr and the ladies and officers of the station were accommodated with chairs under the shade of the building and watched with great interest the proceedings. Taking the exercises, not exactly as they came off, but in the order of the programme as many of them were carried on simultaneously, the first would be the foils for instructors. The first prize for this was won by Sergeant Major Gorman, the chief instructor of the Poona Gymnasium, some very pretty play being shown. Corporal Dearing, 3rd Hussars, taking the second prize, although there was but little difference between him and Sergeant Mulcahy, 108th Regiment. It is a pity that the bouts for this and the other fencing were so short; the time being limited, the best out of three points only was taken. Corporal Dearing, 3rd Hussars, took the first prize for sword *vs.* bayonet; Sergeant Major Gorman, being second. A little better play might have been shown in this. The officer's weapon defeated that of a private, although this is contrary to what the uninitiated would expect. The bayonet *vs.* bayonet was fairly contested, Sergeant Mulcahy being first, and Sergeant Major Gorman second.

For the non-instructors the play in fencing was very good throughout, the foils being won by Gunner Donnely, R. A., and Private Ryan, 66th Regiment, being second. Sword *vs.* bayonet, Private Ruse, 43rd Regiment, was first and Driver Armstrong, R. A., second. Bayonet *vs.* bayonet, first prize, Private Ryan, 66th Regiment; second prize Corporal Lalride, 3rd Hussars, and for the single stick Private Ryan, 66th Regiment, being first, and Corporal Lalridge, 3rd Hussars, second. For cutting the bars of lead the well-known swordmanship of Sergeant Major Gorman had prevented any others from coming forward to compete with him. He, however, showed us what he could do by cutting some seven tringular bars increasing up to 2¾ inches in size, as if they had been so many carrots. The cutting of the lead appeared so easy that some of the spectators asked to see another man tried for comparison. Captain Tyndall called upon Corporal Higgins as one of the strongest and biggest men in Poona to try his hand at it with some of the smaller bars, all the bigger ones having unfortunately been cut up, and to the astonishment of the Inspector of Gymnasiums and more so to Corporal Higgins himself, forcibly shown by his face, he cut the only two bars left—a thing he had never succeeded in doing before. Next came the feats of gymnastics by the instructors who went through some very pretty exercises with neatness and finish, showing what care Captain Tyndall had taken with their education.

Amongst them we particularly noticed Sergeant Major Gorman, Corporal Dearing, 3rd Hussars, Sergeant Fuller, 15th Regiment, Private Higgins, 15th Regiment, Corporal Ross, 3rd Hussars, and Corporal Keogh, 66th Regiment. The non-instructors who competed next were a promising looking lot. Private Yeoman, 2nd Queen's, proved himself to be the best man in gymnastics generally, being very efficient at all the different apparatus, winning first prizes on the trapeze, the parallel bars, the rings and the vaulting horse, besides several second prizes; the next best man being Private Ruse, 43rd Regiment, Corporal Byrns, 44th Regiment, and Private Doyle, 48th Regiment, dividing the 3rd prize, having obtained an equal number of marks. The gymnastics by native instructors was very good, several men showing a high degree of merit. The first and second prizes being divided between Sowar Syed Hussain Ali, 1st Lancers, and Naik Dairam Missier, 23rd N. I., both being equally good. For the non-instructors at the horizontal bar the first prize was taken by Sowar Lallikram, 1st Lancers, the parallel bars being also won by the same man. At the horse Jaffur Khan, 13th N. I., took 1st prize. The "Gatka-fari" was very amusing and excited a good deal of attention, but every native regiment was allowed a separate prize. Space will not admit of my enumerating the different winners.

The second day's sports were held opposite the Grand Stand at the Race Course and was numerously attended. Private Wilson, 66th Regiment, put the shot (24 lbs.) 30ft. 5 inches, winning the first prize, Corporal Higgins, 15th Regiment being second. For the long jump Sergeant Fuller, 15th Regiment, won with a splendid jump of 19 feet 5 inches, Private Parry, 66th Regiment, being second. In the pole jumping much skill was displayed, Sergeant Major Gorman winning first prize in very good form at a height of 10 feet 4 inches, Private Parry being second. The prizes for high jumps were won by Sergeant Major Gorman and Corporal Dearing.

With the native regiments the tricks with swords were as usual of a wonderful nature, the performance being a mixture of swagger, limes and gourds cut in two, silk handkerchiefs untouched, and basins of water unspilt, the best man being Ghulam Hussain, 1st Lancers. Putting the shot was won by Attur Khan, 13th N. I. For the long jump Bhairu Thakur, 26th N. I., proved himself the best man. Ramji Jadho won the high jump, and for the jump with the pole Sowar Kundu Powar, 1st Lancers, did best.

In the mounted exercises Jemadars Jumaldi Beg and Himji Marik, of the 1st Lancers, won the first prize in lance *vs.* lance and lance *vs.* sword, but being commissioned officers they handed over the prizes to the next two best men—namely, Ramcherran Dobey in lance *vs* lance and Juggonath Sing in lance *vs.* sword. Ramdu Kasi showed great expertness in the single stick play. Naik Dowlut Sing picked up the tent pegs both with the sword and lance in wonderful style, winning the first prize. The ring was carried off the most times by Naik Burma Sing. The combined Cavalry and Infantry foot race, 300 yards was won by Daji Powar, 2nd Beloochees. Juria Khan of the same regiment, being second. For the 100 yards race Bhairu Thakur, 26th Regiment N. I., won, Dhoby Powar, of the same regiment, being second.

There was also two races for boy orderlies. The wrestling was very amusing, but like the "Gat-ka-fari" each native regiment obtained a prize, making too long a list for mention.

Thursday the third day was the most interesting sight of all, both for its novelty and its exciting nature, combining as it did all gymnastic exercises into a sort of race or steeplechase, well adapted to promote that spirit of emulation which is so inherent in all, especially Englishmen. The racing part of the business, however, was only really a subsidiary object of the performance. We will explain. His Excellency Sir C. Staveley, the Commander-in-Chief, to show practically to the soldiers who now throughout the Presidency go through regular courses of gymnastic training, to what use their ordinary exercises may be put, had caused a series of obstacles to be made on the maidan to the right of the road leading from Ghoreporie to the Bund, now called "the Korigaon Road." These obstacles were intended each to represent a separate fort or defence, and with the exception of the redoubt with its deep ditch, which was made for escalading practice some 20 years ago, they were all constructed for this especial purpose by Captain Cruickshank and his corps of Sappers and Miners. The first obstacle represented a glacis and counterscarp, this latter a perpendicular drop of 10 feet, the whole being a steep slope of planks resting on upright "sap rollers." The second obstacle was a natural nala protected on the near side by a 3 foot hedge with a drop of 7 feet below, making altogether a 10 feet fall. The other side of the nala was a sloping palisade. The next defence represented a loopholed wall made of sand bags faced with planks with a narrow ditch in front, about 3 feet deep, the total height from bottom of the ditch being about 9 feet. Then came an elevated battery with two mortars, the ditch in front of this battery being 5 feet deep and 24 feet wide with perpendicular sides, the scarp protected by a "fraise" projecting 5 feet. This ditch was made more formidable by some babool bushes in the bottom. The next puzzler was a wire entanglement which proved to be not so bad as it looked, though I should say it would be rather provocative of bad language if come across at night time. Immediately after this, in fact almost a part of it, was a series of *trous de loup*, which, for the benefit of the non-military element, may be explained as rows of pyramidal holes cut in the hard soil about 3 feet square and perhaps rather less in depth with a sharp pointed stake in the centre of each. Then came the fort itself, with its ditch 17 feet deep with perpendicular sides of rock and masonry top. About 40 feet wide, at the top of the scarp, was fixed a palisade 5 feet high just in front of the parapet.

The plan of defence and attack, which was carried out, was laid down by Lieutenant General Lord Mark Kerr. The attacking party, which was commanded by Colonel Moffatt, of the 2-15th Regiment, assisted by two Captains and four Subalterns, consisted of 100 men of the 15th Regiment and the same number of the 66th Regiment. These men were all picked out for the purpose by Captain Tyndall, the Inspector of Gymnasiums, and were paraded in drill order, having to carry their rifles over all the obstacles, the defenders being a party of 50 men, commanded by Lieutenant Ward, of the 2-15th Regiment.

The attacking party crossed the two first obstacles in fine style, each rank dropping down from the first obstacle in a body. They then charged the hedge and palisade, which proved a stiffish bar to their progress, but this, considering the 10 feet drop into the hard nala and their having to get over the sloping palisade with their rifles, was not to be wondered at. On the first division clearing the palisade, they immediately formed up and sent out skirmishers right and left from the centre. They knew that the enemy would resist them at the next obstacle, the loopholed wall, which though actually near, for convenience, was supposed to be at a much greater distance. These keeping up a perpetual fire on the wall to clear it for the attack by the next division. The firing became hot on both sides. However, the enemy were at last supposed to be dislodged and they retired into the battery by both flanks. The whole of the attacking divisions now cleared the loopholed wall with a rush. Here the effect of good gymnastic training showed itself in particular. The flanks forming the face of the wall had a few irregular holes pierced in them, to represent damage done by artillery fire. Some of the men climbed up by this means, others jumping up seized the top of the upper plank with their hands, and drew themselves up by sheer strength of their arms. While some few bolder spirits actually jumped on to the top landing on their hands and knees. When all had cleared this obstacle, the first division advanced in skirmishing order, a portion of them, 24 men, which had been told off as a ladder party followed in rear carrying poles. The skirmishers of the second division opened out from their centres taking ground to the right and left wheeled so as to form an angle with the front of the battery, which was now to be attacked for the purpose of keeping up a cross fire. The assault of the battery was now begun by the artillery opening fire from a position they had previously taken up some one thousand yards away, which was responded to by the guns in the battery. The skirmishers then advanced, keeping up a brisk fire, and on getting close to the fort the ladder party rushed to the fore, throwing the poles across the ditch of the battery, in order to form a bridge. Here, again, the advantage of gymnastic exercises showed itself; some few of the men actually ran across on a single pole, thus enabling the bridge to be formed with greater celerity by their help on the other side. The assaulting party (the 3rd and 4th divisions) now rushed to the front, the men vying with each other as to who would be first into the battery. The first to the ditch rushed across the bridge while others in their eager haste jumped into the ditch and scrambled over the fraise, as best they could. On the first few men gaining the top of the parapet, the enemy retired into the fort which was their last stronghold. The whole of this scene was very exciting, the rush of the assaulting party, the quickness of the ladder party and the general activity displayed was very inspiriting and deserving of the highest praise.

Preparations were soon made for the attack on the fort, the formation being the same as before described for the attack on the battery. The divisions who had before been the skirmishers and ladder party now formed the assaulting party, the 3rd and 4th divisions going out as skirmishers. The advance now commenced and on nearing the fort the ladder party rushed forward and very cleverly picking their way in and out of the wire entanglement and over the *trous de loup* placed their ladders down the ditch under a heavy fire from the fort, which was carried on notwithstanding the rapid firing which was kept up by the skirmishers to clear the parapet. The assaulting party now rushed forward with a loud cheer, racing over the wires, slid down the ladders with astonishing rapidity and soon the whole of the stormers were scrambling over the palisade. Here the defenders made a last attempt to make a stand, keeping up a murderous fire over the top of the parapet, but those of the assaulting party who had made good their entry and whose numbers were being increased every moment, fixed their bayonets and with a ringing British cheer rushed to the top of the parapet, and drove the enemy from their citadel.

This closed the programme for the attack and defence. Now commenced the more amusing part of the proceedings, the line of obstacles being taken as a steeplechase course. The men ran in divisions of 50 each and prizes offered to the men who first gained the palisade on the top of the fort. The men ran in their shirt sleeves without their rifles, and went at the obstacles with a great deal of energy, each obstacle increasing the distance between the leading and rear man. The competition was hot and the eager haste of the men to distinguish themselves led to some few accidents, more amusing however than alarming. Several men in each division came sprawling on their faces in the nala after jumping the hedge, one man, seizing the flag on the wall, fell over backwards flag and all. A few others tried to dodge round some of the defences so avoiding them all together, but were hooted back with derision. Some jumped down the drops on the top of others amidst shouts of their comrades, and some sprawled at full length over the wire entanglement. The best men were evidently well known as they were cheered and exhorted by their comrades looking on. But the greatest excitement was at the ditch in front of the fort. Here the first arrivals went down the ladders wing by wing, and on gaining the fort found themselves at liberty to cheer on the likely men of the other divisions on their arrival at the ditch. It was "Jump, Bill jump," "go it Joe," which so excited the men, that some of them actually jumped the whole depth, 17 feet, and others hanging on from the crest of the wall dropped to the bottom, ignoring the ladders altogether. The first men of the four divisions then ran over the course, for places (first, second, third and fourth) and came in as follows:—Private Francis, 15th Regt. 1st; Private Alfred, 66th Regt., 2nd; Private Booth, 15th Regiment, 3rd; and Private Antcliffe, 66th Regiment, 4th. Next came the race for instructors over the same course. Seven men starting, the first prize being won by Sergeant Fuller, 15th Regiment, Corporal Dearing, 3rd Hussars, being a good second. Thus ended what we believe to be the first attempt in India at putting to a practical test the use of gymnastic training. A great interest was evinced in the proceedings, H. E. the Governor, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant General Lord Mark Kerr, the whole of the Staff, the *élite* of Poona and crowds of natives being present. Much credit is due to Colonel Hicks, the President, Assistant Adjutant General, P. D. A., to Captain Tyndall, and the whole committee of management, for the manner in which the general arrangements were carried out.

THE POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS IN CENTRAL INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I will feel greatly obliged to you if you will kindly bring to the notice of the proper authorities the fact that your journal reaches me a day later since the opening of the railway line beyond Indore than it did before. The post from Bombay reaches Indore the next day, and with ordinary management one would suppose it could be delivered in Malwa the same day. But the comical fact of its taking four days now when runners used to deliver it in three days, shows there is something rotten in the state of Denmark.

All official correspondence of an emergent nature has, in consequence, to be despatched by special messengers, and reaches Indore or Mhow the same day.—Yours, &c.

TRANS-CHAMBAL.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, 6th Oct.

Preparations are being made here on account of the Grand Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. The second native infantry of H. H. the Gaekwar consisting of 150 men will leave Baroda to-day under the command of Lieutenant M. Ballantine. This gentleman is for a time specially transferred from the command of the first to that of the second. To this will accompany 48 red coat body guards of H. H. the Maharaja Sisjeerao. These will be under Captain G. Wood. Four silver and gold guns, the moving emblems of Baroda's wealth and splendour, together with many paiga sowars, drummers, standard bearers and maharajas jalebs, will march this day under Colonel Hycoop. These are to travel by land. The journey, exclusive of halts, will take about fifty days before the party reaches its destination. There are two routes from Baroda to Delhi. The one is *via* Amedabad, Deesa, Ajmere and Jeypore; the other is Daud, Godra, Indore, and Ackbarabad as intermediate stations. Dr. Sumsoodin, a licentiate of the Bombay University, will join as a medical attendant. Sir T. Mahadeo Rao, with a few officials on the civil side, will start in December next. Mr. M. P. Tuback, the Police Superintendent, will, in a few days, leave this for Delhi in order to make preliminary arrangements for His Highness and his staff.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOSAWUL, 7th Oct.

Mr. H. the Conder, General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway Company, arrived here from Khundwa the night before last. He was at the opening of the Nerbudda bridge on Thursday, the 5th inst. He inspected this junction station yesterday and expressed his satisfaction on noticing the improvements which have been made by Mr. E. G. Brookes, the station master.

It is stated that Government have lately passed a resolution in the Judicial Department, nominating Mr. C. Crawford, C. S., as a Railway Magistrate for Bhosawul; Messrs. W. R. Hamilton and Framjee Nusserwanjee will have, therefore, to remain in their respective appointments of Hoozoor Deputy Collectors and Magistrates of Nassick and Ahmednugger respectively. Mr. Crawford will not join his new appointment at this station until he has been relieved of his present duty as an extra Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the Dharwar district.

Mr. H. Woodward, C. S., held his court here to-day in the Mamlutdar's Kutcherry, and was engaged in trying a young Mahomedan who is charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to his half a dozen nearest relatives at Yedlabad, in the Warrungaum talooka. One of the six relatives one has since died from the effects of the injuries he received from the accused. A young woman is said to be at the bottom of this case.

The Magistrate has imposed a fine of Rs. 15 on one of the engine-drivers of the Railway Company, for rashly firing a rifle loaded with a bullet in the compound of his bungalow, endangering the personal safety of others. The Magistrate remarked that a servant of the Railway Company, whether he may be a member of the Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps or not, would be seriously dealt with according to law, if he were brought before him on a charge of a similar kind.

Colonel R. S. Sellon, R. E., Superintending Engineer of the Northern Divison in the Bombay Presidency, arrived by the down mail train to-day and was a passenger by the Nagpore local train for Booldhana, a town about 29 miles from the railway station of Mulkapore, which is situated upon the hilly ranges of Rajoirah. He intends to spend a few days there.

Rao Saheb Moreshwur Ragoba, the inspector of Post Offices in the Khandeish district, inspected the Post Office a few days ago and was much pleased with the working of Mr. Bulwant Dhondeo Waviker, the Deputy Post Master of Bhosawul. The Reading Room and Library is attended very well in the morning and evening by the railway servants. The crops are now withering in this division for the want of rain. Public health is good except the Warrungaum talooka, where cholera is still existing.

BOMBAY.

Government Workhouse.—There were fourteen European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

An Assault.—In our yesterday's paper the statement was made that a lad, named Muratrao Gopall, who was charged with assault, was a cousin of the late Hon'ble Narayen Wasoodeo. We are informed that the lad is not related to the family; the statement is incorrect.

H. M.'s House of Correction.—There were in all 313 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 75 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 213 by the Magistrates of Police, 2 by the Court of Petty Sessions, 23 by Military Courts-Martial, and 2 by Naval Courts-Martial. Of the prisoners 266 were natives and the remaining 47 Europeans.

A Bold Thief.—Yesterday, a noted character, named Shaik Dawood Fakoo Mesh, was sentenced to six month's hard labour in the Common Jail, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for attempting to steal a gold neck ornament, valued Rs. 18, from the person of one Ruckmee, woman, while passing through one of the cross gullies at Bhendy Bazar yesterday morning.

H. M.'s Common Jail.—There were in all 304 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 223 prisoners including 18 women, of whom 31 were non-labour prisoners, 191 for hard labour and 1 under sentence of death. On the civil side there were 81 prisoners including 7 women. Of these latter 9 prisoners were under warrants from the High Court and 72 from the Small Causes Court.

Cruelty to Animals.—Two cart-drivers, named Syajee Luximon and Suntoo Bapoo, were fined Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 respectively, yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for torturing their bullocks. They were charged at the instance of Mr. W. Smith, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday two Goanese were fined annas eight each by Mr. Nana Morojee, for torturing a pig by carrying the pig across a pole suspended by the legs. They were charged at the instance of a police constable.

A Case of Assault.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the case of Mde. Eugenie Secondi *versus* M. Patras for an assault was again called on for hearing. Mr. Chalk appeared for the prosecution and stated that the service of the second summons on the defendant was not effected by the police officer, Mr. Inspector Mahon, owing to the defendant secreting himself in some part of Bombay. His Worship, after taking evidence as to the service of the first summons on defendant, ordered a warrant to be issued for his arrest as applied for by the counsel for the prosecution.

The Parsee Girgaum Swimming Bath.—The Parsees have started a swimming bath of their own at Girgaum, near the house of the late Jugonnath Sunkersett, Girgaum Road; and Mr. Nana Morojee, Magistrate of Police, is the president of the committee of management. A regular quarterly meeting of the members was held on Sunday afternoon last at the bath; but owing to the unavoidable absence of the president, the meeting was postponed until another day. For the amusement of the visitors, however, the members went through several exercises in the bath and elicited much applause. Messrs. Jehangir J. Lam and M. C. D. Motisha distinguished themselves on the occasion.

The Zoroastrian Calendar.—A copy of this annual publication has been sent us with a request to notice it. It is entirely got up in the Guzerattee language, principally for the use of the Parsee. It gives a variety of information regarding the Zoroastrians, their professions, charities, &c. &c. The total number of Parsees in Bombay according to the census of 1872 is 44,091, of whom 23,111 are males and 20,980 females. A sketch of the principal events affecting the Parsees that occurred during the past Zoroastrian year is given, such as the civil suit in respect of some ground near the Towers of Silence, the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the progress of education, &c. &c.

Committed to the Sessions.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Mahomedan woman, named Fatma Bebee, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with exposing her newly born child in a sweeper's gully with the intention of wholly abandoning it. Mr. R. V. Hearn, the Public Prosecutor, conducted the case for the prosecution; the prisoner was undefended. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that the prisoner gave birth to a male child in a sweeper's gully, near the Null Bazaar, on the morning of the 17th ultimo, and after giving birth to the child left it in the gully. She was subsequently arrested by the police and taken to the J. J. Hospital. The child was also picked up by the police and taken to the hospital, where it survived for seven days and then expired, the cause of death being tetanus. His Worship, after the case for the prosecution was closed, formally committed the prisoner for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

The Bombay Jute Manufactory.—"The working of the jute factory at Colaba," says the *Satya Mitra*, "is not likely to be so advantageous to its shareholders as the cotton and silk factories. The jute trade is still in its infancy in comparison with the cotton industries as there is but only one factory erected here about six months ago. From some of the most interesting particulars which have come to our knowledge concerning the development of jute manufacture in this Presidency, we beg to state that so long as the manufacturers of this city remain under the necessity of getting the raw material from Calcutta and other parts at a higher rate and dear labour, it is evidently impossible for them to achieve any success in their business. An endeavour should be made to produce the raw material in this Presidency, and prepare it more cheaply and conveniently than what is now brought from the Bengal province. The Bombay jute manufacturers will have much difficulty in competing with the Bengalee merchants, who, having the advantage of getting the raw material in their own land and possessing more experience and more practised workpeople, can afford to sell their goods much cheaper than the productions of the Bombay factory."

Sanskrit Medical Works.—Dr. Anna Moreshwar Kunte, B.A., M.D., has undertaken to publish in a serial form ancient works on medicine. Dr. Kunte holds the appointment of Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Grant Medical College, and being a good Sanskrit scholar, is well qualified to render the ancient medical literature of India into English. The first number of the series has just been published, and a copy has been presented to us, the receipt of which we acknowledge with thanks. This number treats of *Charaka* and *Susruta*, portions of both of which are herein given, the former in the original Sanskrit and the latter translated into English with copious elucidatory notes. Dhunvantre, a king of Benares, is said to be the father of the science of Indian medicine; and the first chapter treats of the general principles and divisions of the healing art. We do not propose to enter into the merits of the work as a book of science or reference, but we simply notice it as illustrating that medical literature seems to have flourished in India many centuries before the Christian era. To students of ancient Oriental literature, the serial will prove of Peculiar interest.

Boshawul.—In reference to a paragraph in our Bhosawul correspondent's letter published on the 6th instant, Mr. Fretwell writes to say that the statements made about him are not correct. He is not secretary to Messrs. W. Benney and Co, nor has he purchased a water mill or tract of land, nor was he, as stated, in Bhosawul at the time mentioned. Mr. Fretwell accounts for the false statements, to which we would draw the attention of our correspondent, in the following way:—"From Chalisgaum to Bhosawul and throughout the adjoining district I hear that a fraud is being perpetrated which the publication of this erroneous paragraph is calculated to assist. I therefore beg that you will be good enough to contradict it. I have received complaints that three persons—a karkoon, a muccadum and a patel—have been going the round of the district stating that they are authorized by me to engage skilled and unskilled labour and to appoint muccadums, timekeepers, &c., for a large staff of work-people. They have collected a considerable sum in small amounts from people anxious to obtain employment and who cannot afford to lose it, on promising to secure them employment under me. It is to be feared that their operations will be even more successful when they can show a newspaper paragraph, apparently substantiating their story to some extent."

Another Suit of the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank.—On behalf of Wamonrao Ramchunder, Naib Devan to H. H. the Maharaja Holkar, against whom a suit has been filed by the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank, Mr. Budroodin appeared before Mr. Justice Bayley on Saturday last and moved absolute a portion of a summons calling upon Mr. Stead, the agent to the official liquidators of the Bank, to show cause why the Court should not order a commission to issue for the examination of the defendant *de bene esse*. Mr. Lynch, on behalf of the Bank's agent, showed cause and objected to the summons being made absolute. By a former order the Prothonotary was directed to issue a commission under the seal of the Court, addressed to the Governor General's Agent or any of his assistants at Indore to take the solemn declaration of Wamonrao to his written statement and his Lordship now ordered a commission to issue for the examination of Wamonrao *de bene esse* at Indore, returnable on or before 11th prox. Since the summons was served up him, defendant had filed a written statement, in which he said he was not a contributory of the Bank; that he had never applied, or authorised any person on his behalf to apply for shares in the London Bank; and that he had not signed either the memorandum or articles of association, nor had he at any time been served with any notice from the official liquidators. At the time the Bank was started, he resided at Julgaum in Khandeish, and thence went to Indore, where he had held the office of Naib Dewan to the Maharaja for the last ten years. He denied that he ever resided at Lohar Chawl in Bombay, or that he ever was a clerk in the Delhi Bank Corporation. The case will come on for hearing after the vacation.

The Goculdas Tejpal Charities.—A final order by consent was made by Mr. Justice Bayley in chambers last week in the matter of these charities. Mr. Macpherson, on behalf of Dwarkadas Vussonjee and Lukhmidas Khemjee, two of the defendants and trustees, applied, in terms of a notice, for an order directing the Accountant of the Court, the Accountant General, to pay and assign over the funds, securities, &c., together with interest, to the three trustees of the charities. A certificate from the Accountant was produced showing that a sum of Rs. 11,29,363 is at present in his hands. Mr. Lang, for the plaintiff Shamavahoo, the widow of Goculdas Tejpal, consented to the application, urging that the costs of all parties to this motion should be paid out of the Rs. 3,00,000, which had accrued due as interest on the fund of eleven lakhs. Mr. Mayhew, on behalf of the Advocate General, also consented to the application, but urged that the costs should come out of the funds in the hands of the Accountant General. His Lordship said that, under the order of the 23rd January 1873, the costs had been made payable out of the charity and therefore his Lordship would make a similar order as to costs. By consent his Lordship made the following order:—"That the Accountant of this Court do, subject to the order of the 23rd day of January 1873, pay over, transfer, and assign the funds, securities, Government paper, and moneys in his hands to the credit of this suit, together with all interest due thereon to Dwarkadas Vussonjee, Lukhmidas Khimjee, and Morarjee Goculdas, the three officiating trustees of the charities established by the will of the late Mr. Goculdas Tejpal to be divided and set apart into the several portions, and that the costs of all parties subsequent to the date of the said order, of and incidental to the preparation, the approval by the Court or otherwise, and settlement of the scheme of the charities and of the trust-deed or deeds to be executed for the purpose of effecting these schemes, and also the costs of and incidental to this order [all such costs to be taxed as between attorney and client] be paid by the Accountant to the solicitors to the respective parties to this suit out of the said funds, securities, Government paper, and moneys in his hands. It was further ordered that the three officiating trustees be at liberty to debit the amount of such costs to each charity in such proportions as the amount to the credit of such charity bears to the whole amount now in the hands of the Accountant."

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ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. Co's s. s. Bokhara, Captain J. H. Torback, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. W. Johnson, Capt. W. Loch, Mr. J. Raynient, Mr. H. J. Dyer, Major Phaire and two children, and Mr. Schottin.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Excerpts from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 5th instant.

Read Government Resolution No. 1427, dated 26th September, sanctioning the lease to Mr. Haskel Babajee of 178 3-9 square yards of land near Musjid Overbridge for 50 years, but expressing an opinion that, as a question of principle, the Port Trustees ought not to bind themselves under long leases on rentals based on the current value of land.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 26th September, enquiring the rates at which the Trustees are prepared to lease ground for the erection of warehouses.

The majority of the members of the Land Committee are of opinion that when applications are made to the Traffic Manager they should be submitted to the Trustees, who should not bind themselves beforehand by laying down any hard and fast rules. Colonel Baker, on the other hand, considers that the rates already fixed by the Trustees should be quoted as the lowest that will be entertained.

Resolution.—The Trustees concur in the opinion of the majority of the members of the Land Committee.

Read memo. from the Chief Engineer, dated 26th September, submitting as required by Trustees' Resolution No. 373 plan and revised estimate of the cost of reclaiming 14½ acres to the south of Sassoon Dock. It amounts to Rs. 2,51,393.

Resolution.—Sanctioned, to be provided for in next year's budget.

Read memo. from the Chief Engineer, dated 21st September, pointing out that the eaves of a shed on Messrs. Sassoon and Co.'s Dock premises project over the Trustees' land 2·1, and that the windows of the shed derive their light and air from the Trustees' property.

Read minutes of members of Land Committee.

Resolution.—A nominal rent of a rupee per annum should, during Trustees' pleasure, be charged to Messrs. Sassoon and Co. for the area of the encroachment.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 3rd October, reporting that on 30th September Mr. Jumnadass Giggabhoy availed himself of the permission given by the Trustees to rejoin his appointment within six months of his entering the Customs Service as a probationer, and asking sanction to the payment of his former salary of Rs. 200 a month, and to the cancelment of the promotions made in consequence of Mr. Jumnadass having left.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 4th October, forwarding the resignation, dated 4th instant, of Mr. A. LeRuez, probationary pilot, and recommending that it be accepted from 1st instant.

Resolution.—Mr. LeRuez's resignation should be accepted from 4th instant.

Read letter from the Collector of Bombay, dated 30th September, forwarding correspondence on the subject of illegal reclamation of a fish pond at Sewree by Shawacksha Pestonjee, and requesting the Trustees to take steps under section 34 of their Act to put a stop to the illegal reclamation.

Resolution.—The Trustees' solicitor should be instructed to take the necessary steps to ensure the removal of the reclamation already illegally made, as well as to prevent further reclamation.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 30th September, reporting that a man was run over, while asleep, by some wagons on B. B. and C. I. siding at Carnac Bunder, on 29th instant, and that he died from injuries received.

Letter from Traffic Manager, dated 29th September, reporting that a jowlie hut on the east side of the night-soil depôt, near the railway fence caught fire on 19th instant. He reports that some fishermen's nets were burnt, but that no other damage was done.

Pilotage Statement week to 3rd October.

8 vessels piloted into Habour.
7 " " out of do.
3 " transported.

INDIAN EXRATCTS.

THE EXPLOSION ON THE RIVER.

(*Englishman.*)

The following official report regarding the recent accident has been sent in to us:—

The Torpedo Boat, containing 2,000lbs. of gunpowder, lying off No. 3, Calcutta moorings, reported *vide* case No. 1619, dated 29th ultimo. A cask containing gunpowder on board the said Torpedo Boat exploded at 2-10 p. m. this day. The deputy Commissioner of Police, the Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners and the officiating Conservator were present on the scene within a few minutes, and went on board the Port Commissioners' Anchor Boat, Cavery. It was ascertained from enquiries that there were 15 men in all on board the Torpedo Boat, this morning, viz., Sergeant Harrison, 2 native sepoys, 1 serang, 1 bhundaree, 1 diver, and 9 lascars, of whom there is no trace of 8 men. Of the others, one is severely burnt and lying at the Medical College Hospital; and 2 others, also severely burnt in the face and body, one of whom had a fracture of the left ribs, are lying at the Mayo Hospital. One who had a slight cut on the head, was dressed and discharged at the Mayo Hospital; and 2 left the Torpedo Boat some time before the explosion, and are unharmed. The body of one was found at Koila Ghat, and was removed to the Medical College Hospital dead house. Besides these, seven others were injured, viz., one Dinanath Dass, while standing at Messrs. Moran and Co.'s premises, was struck with a piece of iron; two dandees of a cargo boat, lying off Colvin's Ghat, had fractures, the one of his left ankle, and the other of his left arm. Both these men were seated on their boats at the time of the explosion. One khalasee, while working at the capstan on board the Port Commissioners' sloop Cavery, lying about 60 yards north-west of the Torpedo Boat, was struck on the right hand below the waist, by a piece of copper, about 2 maunds, which was blown from the Torpedo Boat on to the roof of the Cavery, smashing the wooden frame, and falling down on the top of the capstan. These four men were removed to the Medical Hospital, and have been detained for treatment. One khalasee of No. 9 heave-up boat, lying about 40 yards west of the Torpedo Boat, was struck on the back by a piece of wood, a fragment of the latter. A palkeebearer, who was standing near the Small Cause Court, was struck on his right leg by a piece of iron, causing fracture of the bone. A dandy of a cargo boat, lying at Police Ghat, while seated on his boat, received a wound, causing fracture of his right hip. These three men were also sent to the Mayo Hospital, where they are detained for treatment.

Mr. William S. Lockhart, Deputy Harbour Master, states that he saw Sergeant Harrison and about a dozen natives on board about ten minutes before the explosion. Sergeant Harrison was hammering a wooden plug, with a fusee running through it, into the iron cylinder containing the gunpowder. Mr. Lockhart said that he would not approve of the wooden plugs, and that on a previous occasion rubble was used. The hammer with which the plug was driven was not a wooden one; he could not say whether it was a copper, or iron one. The cylinder contained about 400lbs. of gunpowder. Sergeant Harrison was reducing the charges. Mr. Lockhart saw no fire on board the Torpedo Boat. He came on board the anchor boat Simpson and stood on the bows, when Sergeant Harrison hailed him, holding the fusee up in his hand, and said that the powder in the cask that did not go off on Monday last was not damaged. Mr. Lockhart did not take any more notice, till four minutes later, he heard the explosion.

One Ramjan Ali, khalasee of the Torpedo Boat, states that there were thirteen men in the boat at the time of the explosion—Serjeant Harrison, 2 sepoys, and 10 crew (himself included). At about 11 a. m., Sergeant Harrison left the Torpedo Boat to enquire of Mr. Behrends, Deputy Conservator, whether the torpedo was to be blown that day, and returned after about an hour (12 noon.) He ordered all boats in the vicinity to keep clear, and then directed us to take out a small iron cask, containing about 2 maunds of gunpowder. We did so. He gave a letter to one Mansoor Ali, khalasi, to take it to Mr. Behrends. The man went, and returned with a letter at about 1-30 p. m. Sergeant Harrison read the letter, and tore it and threw it into the river. He ordered us to lift out of the hold of the boat a large cask, about 8 or 10 maunds in weight containing gunpowder. He made us unscrew the same, and then sling it in the crane. A quantity of powder was exported, making one cask into two. He then ordered one of the sepoys to make some new wooden plugs which the man did. Sergeant Harrison hammered one of the plugs into a cask of powder. The hammer was of iron; not of copper, or wood. He then directed me to get some melted wax. I went down into the jolly boat, and brought some in an iron spoon, heated, which he poured over the plug. He ordered some more, and I heated another spoonful, and sent it by Abdul, khalasi. I saw Abdul give the spoon to Sergeant Harrison, who took and poured it over the same plug. The spoon was very hot at the time. Sergeant Harrison ordered melted wax for the third time. Abdul brought me the spoon, but just then there was an explosion on board the Torpedo Boat, I was knocked on the head whilst in the jolly boat, and was stunned.

Bajulal Sookul, sepoy, and Sagar Ali, serang, state that Mr Harrison was standing over the cask of powder which exploded. They also corroborated the statement of Ramzan Alli, khalasi, as to the hammering of the wooden plug by an iron hammer, and pouring of hot wax over the plug of the cask.

Body, and portions of bodies found at Koilaghat,—Khalasi Jenuthally, partly burnt, but entire, with usual dress. Part of a trunk, hand, and part of arm, also a piece of flesh, at Messrs. Moran & Co.'s. Part of arm and trunk found in compound of Metcalf hall. Head and part of trunk at the head of Hare Street. Two pieces of flesh found at Messrs. Moran and Co.'s shed. 3 pieces on Strand Road. A portion of the back of the head and part of trunk, off Bankshall Ghat. All removed to the Medical College Police dead-house. A wooden cask containing about 2 maunds of gunpowder was found on the Strand Road, near the Police Ghat.

Further particulars will appear to-morrow.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE CULTIVATION OF THE "EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS" IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

We take the following from a memorandum by Mr. J. E. O'Connor on the cultivation of the *eucalyptus globulus* and other Australian gums in India :—

For many years past the Government of India has been importing large supplies of seeds of the trees of this family, and chiefly of the *eucalyptus globulus* (blue gum). These seeds have been widely distributed with the object of acclimatising such useful trees in the parts of India best suited to their growth. The experiment has not been particularly successful, and, in fact, it may be said that the trees have lived only in two places—the Nilgiris and Ranikhet. In the Nilgiris their cultivation has long passed beyond the experimental stage. I have seen it stated somewhere that in places the growth of these trees has quite changed the aspect of the country. Official reports all testify to the rapid growth of the Australian gums. In the Madras Forest Report for 1868-69, it is stated of the blue gum that "its rapidity of growth on these hills exceeds that of any tree indegenous or introduced, and has been the admiration of all forest officers who have visited our plantation." This repidity of growth was particularly noticed in the sholas, and it was recommended that as those were thinned out for firewood, they should be renewed with this tree. "It exhibits the most favorable growth when planted inside sholas of the indegenous trees (particularly in the ravines), as it soon overtops all the native trees, and it has complete shelter from the wind when young. One tree in such a locality in the grounds of Gayton Park at Ootacamund is quite a sight: it is upwards of 12 feet in girth and of enormous stature." The Commissioner of the Nilgiris wrote in December 1869: It may be said to be established that certain species of the *eucalypti* grow splendidly on the Nilgiris and four times as fast as the teak tree grows anywhere, and that the timber of the *eucalyptus* is at least equal to teak for the various purposes for which teak-wood is wanted. The following is an account given in August 1868 by the Conservator of Forests in Mysore of the Nilgiri plantations of *eucalypti* visited by him in company with the Madras Conservator :—

1. I have the honour to report, for the information of the Commissioner, that I lately visited the Government plantations (at Ootacamund) of *eucalyptus* and other useful timber trees, chiefly exotics.

2. Major Beddome, the Conservator of Madras, at my request, kindly took me over them, and gave me much valuable information. I would respectfully suggest that, if the Commissioner should consider the experiment worth trying, seeds of the various kinds of *eucalypti* might be obtained from the Australian Government, and these valuable timber trees be introduced into Mysore.

3. In the plantation we first visited about forty acres had been planted out with the *eucalyptus globulus* (blue gum). The planting was commenced in August 1865 and the trees had grown capitally I measured two trees planted out (seedlings) in 1865. One measured twenty-four feet, the other thirty feet, to the top of the terminal shoot, and in girth respectively thirteen and eighteen inches. Major Beddome tells me the timber is equal to teak, and, in spite of its rapid growth, is good close-grained wood. The growth in the Octacamund climate of this tree is almost incredible. In the public gardens is a specimen of *eucalyptus globulus* now twelve years old. It is about 100 feet in height and measures six feet in girth, nearly at three feet from the ground. This specimen branches low; but it was grown as an ornamental tree, not for timber. To thrive well, the *eucalyptus* requires an elevation of 4,000 feet; several sites could be found in Coorg, Munjerabad, and Nugur for its propagation. It is very hardy. In the plantations I visited there had been scacely one casualty in the first year; last year some young trees had been killed by frost, especially those in low and marshy ground. But apart from the frost the tree flourishes best in damp ground; the largest tree in the plantation grew close by the side of a stream and its roots were entirely surrounded by water.

4. The manner of propagation is as follows: Nursery beds having been prepared, the seeds are sown broadcast (generally in December or January in Ooty), and covered lightly with earth to the depth of quarter an inch. They are watered copiously. When about three months old, they are taken up, the roots covered up with earth, and then with moss, and the plants are in that state placed in fresh beds, or even (in this climate) simply under pandals, without being put into the earth. Here they remain for about a month to recover themselves and they are then planted out in pits or trenches, each plant being six feet distant from the next. The dimensions of the pits and depth of the trenches varied considerably. Some of the pits were three feet cube, others only eighteen inches cube. The depth of the trenches too varied from eighteen inches to thirty-six inches. A uniform depth of two feet and breadth two feet for the trenches, or pits two feet cube, would perhaps be the best. If the spot where the sedlings have been planted out is well protected from the wind, they require no further looking after. Should, however, the wind get at them, it is found necessary to remove almost all the leaves, as the plant is apt to get topheavy, is blown over and injured. Being planted out at only six feet apart, they draw each other up, and require no pruning, the lower branches dying off naturally.

5. If introduced into Mysore, we could not moss the plants. Major Beddome advised my using bamboo pots, which have answered well up here. The young seedling, on being first moved, is put into the bamboo, which is then placed on the ground under the shade of pandals; when the time for planting has arrived the young plant is pushed out with a stick.

6. We then went on to Major Morgan's plantations. Here I saw a thriving plantation of *eucalyptus globulus* aged seven years. I measured one specimen. It was four feet in girth at six feet from the ground and seventy feet high, measuring about twenty-five feet to the first bought The girth of this specimen was exceptional, but there were several hundreds of trees which would have measured about three feet or three and a quarter feet in girth. They were all well grown, with clean stems, and had never been pruned. They stood at six feet apart, and Major Morgan has this year commenced thinning them out. Grass grows well under the shade of these trees.

7. At Major Morgan's plantations I saw speciment of the *eucalyptus globosa, E. peperetta, E. citriodora*, several kinds of stringy barks—all *eucalypti* from Australia. They were growing well. Major Beddome advises the introduction of the following trees as the best known timber: *eucalyptus globulus, eucalyptus sideroxylon*, and *eucalyptus marginata*—a valuable timber and said to be obnoxious to white-ants.

* * *

The leaves of all the *eucalypti*, especially when the plants are young, are full of oil glands. The *eucalyptus globulus* leaf has a strong taste of camphor, and goats even will not touch it.

Large plantations have since been formed by the Forest Department on these hills, and have succeeded admirably. In the plain districts of Madras, however, the attempt to grow the Australian gums has been a complete failure. Repeated notices have from time to time appeared in the public journals on this subject, but the last notice I find is the following quotation from a recent report by the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras :—

I observe in the newspapers that the subject of the cultivation of the *eucaliptus globulus* in marshy places has been under consideration with reference to the drainage of village-sites and protection of the health of the people in the Godavery District. As the order of Government on this subject has not been communicated to me, I am not able to submit any remarks on it; but in regard to the general question of the cultivation of the *eucalypti* in the plains of India, I have the honor to state that the experiment is almost certain to fail. Looking to the importance of introducing malaria-destroying trees, I have personally been endeavouring to grow the *eucalypti* in Madras, but, so far, without any hope of success. The seeds germinate, and the plants grow rapidly under shelter, but they seem unable to bear the great solar heat and die off when planted out. They thrive but indifferently in the elevated plateau of Mysore, and it is only in our hilly ranges, with elevations of 4,000 feet and upwards, that they appear to grow vigorously. Judging from the results of experimental trial of these trees in Madras, I do not think there is any chance of their flourishing in the delta of the Godavery River. But while the cultivation of the *eucalyptus* in the Godavery District may be impossible, there are plenty of trees which may be substituted for it. The supposed virtues of the *eucalypti* in neutralising miasmata are probably exaggerated, and whatever power they have in this way is possessed in common with many other resinous-odoured plants, like casuarina, mango, jack, &c., which grow freely in the plains, wherever they are planted and taken care of. I would submit therefore that the spending of money on an exceedingly doubtful experiment is unadvisable, when experience has shown us that trees of similar properties with the *eucalypta* may be raised with every prospect of success in the eastern coast deltas.

Major Beddome, the Conservator of Forests, is of opinion that the *E. globulus* cannot be grown in the latitude of the Madras Presidency lower than 4,500 feet. Colonel Morgan, Deputy Conservator in the same Presidency, says that *E. globulus* is best grown at an elevation of 6,000 to 7,000 feet; the red gum (*E rostrate*) at 5,000 to 6,000 feet; the jarrah (*E robusta*) at 4,500 to 6,000 feet,

MYSORE AND COORG.—The experiments made by the Conservator of Forests in Mysore have not been successful. The first sowings in 1870-71 failed, owing, it was said, to a large proportion of the seed having lost its vitality before receipt in India. In 1871-72, plantations of blue gum were commenced in Nugur "with poor success, as out of 6,499 seedlings transplanted, 5,816 died." In 1872-73 the annual report informs us: "The exotics, chiefly Australian, introduced into the plantations have failed in large numbers, and those which have so far succeeded require special care. The attempts to grow the jarrah (*E. rostrata*) in Nandidrug have been successful so far and the young trees look very healthy."—*Madras Times*.

RESULT OF THE MEASURES ADOPTED FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF VENOMOUS SNAKES.

RESOLUTION OF THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

In November 1873 this Government authorized, as an experimental measure for six months, the offer of a reward of two annas a head for all cobras brought alive into sudder stations of districts, and identified by and destroyed before the Civil Surgeon. The experiment, however, did not fulfil the objects desired, owing, as represented, chiefly to the inadequacy of the reward offered. In 1875, however, the Lieutenant-Governor, being unwilling to relinquish a measure which might possibly be the means of saving the lives of so many people in the interior of the country, sanctioned experimentally the payment of a reward of 4 annas for each cobra, dead or alive, brought into any sudder or sub-divisional station throughout these provinces, and also, as a special case, to the payment of a reward of eight annas for each cobra destroyed within the limits of the towns of Burdwan, Patna, and Moorshedabad.

The reports now submitted by the Commissioners as to the effect of the orders granting an increased reward for the destruction of cobras, are not satisfactory as a whole, and show very unequal results. In the districts of Gya, Durbhunga, Dacca, Dinagepore, Maldah, Rajshahye, and Rungpore no rewards at all were claimed, and the number of cobras for which rewards were given in the districts of Bogra, Julpigooree, Tipperah, Mymensingh, Pooree, and Bankoora was less than five in each district. In other districts, and more especially in Midnapore, Purneah, Monghyr, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, where there are large numbers of aboriginal tribes, who are willing to make a business of catching and destroying snakes, the number of cobras destroyed, and the expenditure incurred on account of rewards, was considerable.

The Commissioners generally are of opinion that the amount of reward now offered is ample, if paid promptly and in the presence of the Magistrate, to induce such persons as are likely to undertake it to engage in the occupation of seeking and destroying snakes, but that even double the amount of the present reward would be insufficient to induce villagers and labourers, with fixed occupations, and more especially in those districts where the people are well off, to take the trouble of destroying cobras, or bringing them in from any distance for the sake of the reward.

In all a sum of Rs. 7,807 was paid during the past year for the destruction of 32,391 cobras, as against a sum of Rs. 200 paid for the destruction of 1,757 cobras only in 1874. Notwithstanding the large number of cobras destroyed, the number of deaths last year by snake-bite was 8,807, or 1,212 in excess of the number reported during the previous year—a fact which causes much sorrow to the Government, and which must induce us to maintain our enquiries as to whether the cause of so much mortality can be mitigated if not prevented. This increase is general, except in the Dacca and Chota Nagpore Divisions, where a slight decrease is reported in the number of deaths. No conclusions, however, can be drawn from these figures as to the effect of the experiment, as it is apparent that the larger number of deaths reported last year is owing to better statistics having been obtained, and to the fact that figures have now been supplied for several districts for which no figures were given in the returns of the previous year. It is also at present premature to look for any beneficial results from the adoption of the experiment, or to arrive at any final conclusions as to its utility, considering the short period during which the scheme has been in force, and the limited number of districts within which any real effect has been given to it.

Having regard to the mischief done by these poisonous reptiles, and to the expediency of reducing their numbers and so saving human life, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the continuance of the experiment of granting the present scale of rewards for the destruction of cobras at all sudder and sub-divisional stations up to the close of the present financial year, ending the 31st March 1877. At the close of this period (April 1877) a further report of the results of the experiment should be submitted, showing particularly whether the rewards have been paid for cobras only as directed; by whom the cobras were identified; what means were taken to prevent their being again presented to secure the reward; what classes of persons applied for the reward; whether professional snake-catchers—Hindoos, Mussulmen, aboriginal tribes, &c.; whether the snakes were generally caught or killed locally, or brought in from a distance; and whether any benefical results have been observed from the measure, as shown by a decrease in the number of deaths from snake-bite in the immediate vicinity of sudder or sub-divisional stations. The Lieutenant-Governor earnestly hopes that these reports will show some promise of good being effected by these measures.

Several district officers and Commissioners have recommended that a reward should also be offered for the destruction of "keraits," which are as deadly as cobras, and are said to be common in some districts. But the Lieutenant-Governor does not deem it advisable to accord his sanction to this proposal, as the sum available for distribution as rewards is limited, and as it is to be further observed that "keraits" are not easy of identification, and cannot be readily distinguished from several other snakes which are of a harmless kind.

Again, it has been recommended by some officers that rewards should be similarly paid for all cobras brought to police stations and to the offices of rural sub-registrars, and that the sub-inspectors of police and the rural sub-registrars should be authorized to disburse the rewards. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, is unable to accede to this recommendation. Apart from the question of expense, and the necessity which exists for strict supervision over the payments of the rewards, the Lieutenant-Governor is very doubtful whether any general destruction of snakes is practicable. Nor indeed is the destruction of venomous snakes really necessary in jungly and sparsely inhabited places, where they are but seldom injurious to human life. It must be remembered, moreover, that the measure is still experimental, and that it has yet to be shown that any benefits have resulted from its extension, as at present, to the most populous centres of each district.

In the three large towns of Patna, Burdwan, and Moorshedabad, where, as a special case, a reward of eight annas for each cobra was sanctioned, the results also have been very unequal. While 1,164 cobras were destroyed within the limits of the town of Burdwan, for which Rs. 437-12 were paid as rewards, and 298 were destroyed in the town of Patna, for which rewards amounting to Rs. 149 were disbursed, the number of cobras killed in Moorshedabad was four only. Thus, while the experiment proved fairly successful in the town of Burdwan, and partially successful in Patna, so far as relates to the number of cobras destroyed, it was a complete failure in Moorshedabad. In future, the Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to sanction a larger reward being given in these towns than is now allowed at other sudder stations, but will leave it to the municipalities, in the case of these three towns and of others, to supplement the reward granted by Government, should they think fit to do so.

In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Commissioners will impress on all district officers subordinate to them that, as the amount availabe for the payment of rewards is limited, and no extra expenditure on this account can be sanctioned during the current financial year, each Magistrate must ascertain from the Accountant-General precisely what amount is available for expenditure within his district during the current year, and must be careful not to exceed the grant allotted for the purpose without special sanction.

PICKINGS FROM "INDIAN CHARIVARI"—SEPTEMBER 29.

A MELANCHOLY CONSOLATION.

Mrs. Podge (to Mr. Podge, who, while, animated by a conjugal difference of opinion, has run his head violently against a projecting iron bar). "Never mind, dear, you may be sure the iron got the worst of it by far."

PRECEPT FOR MOFUSSIL CIVILIANS.

Call on the judge, The High Court judge on tour,
Ask him to dinner and promotion's sure.
Neglect to call, his anger you'll excite,
And a complaint to Government he'll write.

HIS HANDS FULL.

We congratulate the *Pioneer* on the acquisition of a valuable correspondent. Writing on the Bravo case, he says, "I hold in my hands at this moment a bottle of tartar emetic." Is he related to the Irish Editor who said, "I am writing this with a sword in one hand, and a pistol in the other?"

A DIFFERENT VIEW OF THINGS.

Jovial Party (Isn't this jolly? I wouldn't miss a monsoon on the hills for any thing its like the old country.) But bless me! What's the matter with you.

(Dismal do.) Dolly, you call it? ugh! I've god such a code id my head, thad, I dond wand to do ady thing, bud lie dowd id de bud ad ud bad landuid!!

A TRAGIC FRAGMENT.

By the celebrated Poet, Ben Jackson.

"And now, my Luds, my pen there yet detains
A painful task, the sole one that remains.
With manly grief the subject I approach,
'Twill little on your Ludships time encroach,
And I am sure, my Luds, you'll think, with me,
That it discloses that which should not be.
When I went forth of late throughout the land,
To deal or blame or praise with equal hand,
On trembling Moonsiffs or to frown or smile,
Of District Judges to arouse the bile,
To overhaul their offices and jot
Down what was right in them, and what was not,
I soon observed, and to my heart it went,
That some there were, employed of Government,
Who actually—pray, my Luds, forbear—
Who actually did'nt seem to care
For me, the Honourable Louis Jackson,
But me, yes *me* they coolly turned their backs on!!!
* * * * *
Imagine, if you can my Luds, my state
Of mind at this, nor press me to relate
My feelings, when I found so great a swell
So slighted, feelings I've no words to tell
Now mark, these rude uncouth Mofussilites,
Who from a High Court Judge withheld his rights,
Were all executives, a hateful brood.
Who, when they dared, to us are always rude,
Judicial men, with pleasure I may state,
Are always civil and considerate,
'Offer their servicies' (Pull off your boots,
Pour out your pegs, hand lights for your cheroots,
Hold the umbrella o'er your head on high
When a too blazing sun ascends the sky,
And so forth), but the other service 'line'
Respects no dignity, not even *mine*!
Yet not without exception are they vile,
Some few to kow-tow think it worth their while.
Their names I deem it fitting to record,
And thus to virtue give its due reward,
First, Peacock, who in Dacca doth abide,
Henceforth may swell with more than peacock's pride;
Darjeeling's Edgar, and Darjeeling's Paul,
And Purneah's Kemble, and I think that's all.
Stay in a second class, I think I'll say,
Stands Backergunge's Ebenezer, J.
Now let me turn—indeed, the task is sad
To those whose conduct made me feel so bad!
Four Beaks no value on my presence set,
In Dacca, Tipperah, Rajshahye, Sylhet.
I leave them to their consciences—when they
Their names see thus set forth in dread array,
May they remember that, ere sets the sun,
They may be called to account for all they've done.
What will they say when asked, in sight of all,
'*Why did you not on* justice Jackson *call?*'
* * * * *
I pause my Luds, too dreadful is the theme,
Yet one word more—Belvedere's Bart, I deem,
Would think, as I, that Beaks of each degree
Who High Court Judges on the rampage see,
Should straightway hasten, stand *hat jor* and wait
Until their Ludships might their pleasure state.
This half officially, I beg you, then,
To bring, my Lords within His Honor's ken,
That those who don't do *pooja* as they ought
May to their senses speedily be brought.
Perhaps our Revenue's illustrious Board
Could time to frame a set of rules afford;
Their rules may p'raps be supplemented yet
By a *Board's Manual of Etiquette*;
Or p'raps our Bart. himself, with glowing pen,
Would write a Code for rude Mofussil men,
Howbeit, I think no 'rampant Anglo-Saxon,'
Will dare henceforth to ignore *me* Louis Jackson."

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS.

To the Editor of the "Times."

SIR,—It would be a pity if the discussion recently started in your columns about Indian Public Works were allowed to degenerate into an idle controversy as to the comparative merits of railways and canals. These two kinds of public works are quite incommensurable. Each has its own sphere and can be usefully employed in stimulating the growth of a new life in India; and, although the Government may have made some foolish speculations in both railways and canals, no one acquainted with modern India can hesitate to ascribe to public works generally much of the moral as well as the material progress of the country. It is, then, a very serious matter when we find a disposition prevailing both at Westminster and at Simla to cover the loss of revenue due to the depreciation of silver by a reduction or absolute cessation of expenditure on reproductive public works.

Lord Northbrook had already confined such expenditure within narrow but reasonable limits by laying down the rule that no more money should be borrowed each year to be spent on public works extraordinary than the country could afford to pay interest upon without increase of taxation. But Lord Lytton, a month ago, terrified at the magnitude of the loss by exchange this year, issued a financial resolution in which he announced that "the Governor-General in Council has resolved, for the present, largely to reduce the expenditure on extraordinary public works." The Under-Secretary of State for India, too, at the close of the debate in the House of Commons on the Budget for 1876-77, said that in his opinion the tendency of Mr. Fawcett's resolution, to put a stop to the construction of public works with borrowed money, was right. We may, therefore, assume that it is the intention of the Secretary of State and the Governor-General in Council to give effect to Mr. Fawcett's public works policy by cancelling orders already issued for the construction of new works of irrigation or new lines of railway, though it is evidently misplaced economy to attempt such reductions of expenditure in the middle of a financial year, when establishments have been created in India and cannot be cast adrift, and when Cooper's-hill College is sending forth, with the applause of the Secretary of State, batches of young engineers, for whom on their arrival in India there will be no work to do. Mr Fawcett, who is always logical, and who thinks that the expenditure on Indian public works has been wasteful and disastrous, consistently recommends that the Public Works Department and the Cooper's-hill College should both be abolished; but the Government has not the courage to adopt such radical measures of reform. The position, indeed, taken up by the India Office is wholly indefensible. Lord George Hamilton, while accepting in principle Mr. Fawcett's conclusion, rejected his premisses as absurd. Speaking as the representative of the India Office, Lord George maintained that the expenditure on reproductive public works had been most beneficial and remunerative, and that India had a splendid property to show in return for the capital invested. It is difficult to get exact figures for works of irrigation; but so far as the guaranteed railways are concerned, it may, I think, be easily proved that Lord George spoke by the card. If we take the capital raised by the guaranteed companies as amounting, in round numbers, to £100,000,000, and the interest to £5,000,000 a year, then the net revenue yielded by the railways at work, though the network of lines projected by Lord Dalhousie is still incomplete, is nearly £3,500,000 a year, so that India really pays only about 1½ per cent. to this country for the use of the capital invested in her railroads. I doubt if any foreign investment of English capital can be looked upon with equal satisfaction. This investment is twice blessed—it blesseth the country that lends as well as that which borrows. The interest is paid punctually, and the capital has been spent in India honestly and skilfully. Although the average cost of construction has been heavy, the excess must be ascribed to the difficulties of starting a new enterprise in a country in which engineers could only learn by experience how to grapple with the problems presented by quite unfamiliar conditions of climate and seasons. No country out of Europe except the United States, and perhaps not many countries in Europe, can show a better direct return on railway capital than we get in India; and, indirectly, of what incalculable value have the Indian railways been—to the Government in providing the means of working a more highly organized and stronger civil and military administration, and to the people in promoting mercantile and social intercourse, spreading riches and enlightenment through districts into which the trader and the schoolmaster had never penetrated, and giving a wholesome quickening impulse to Indian society, which all our elaborate educational system has failed to impart! It is mainly to her railways that India is indebted for her ability to bear the drain of 15 millions a year to England more easily now than she could bear the drain of five millions 20 years ago; yet Mr. Fawcett and those who think with him refuse to take into account the fact that, in spite of the heavy drain on her resources, India, thanks to her public works, grows richer year by year. These are, in substance, the views held at the India Office regarding the past of public works, and it amazes one, therefore, to find that the Secretary of State has set his face resolutely against the extension of a system which has done so much good. To take an illustration near home, what would be thought of the wisdom of a Highland proprietor who, having with the aid of borrowed money greatly increased the value of his estate by bringing more land into cultivation and opening roads to new markets for his cattle and grain, suddenly determined to make no more improvements because he had to pay 5 per cent. to a capitalist in London for the use of money which was probably bringing him in 50 per cent.?

I would not shirk attempting to meet the objection that, if the old practice of investing borrowed capital largely in Indian public works were revived, means must be taken to pay interest during construction and until the works began to yield a fair revenue. It seems to me that the effect on exchange of pouring English capital into the Home Treasury of the Government of India would enable that Government to respect Lord Northbrook's principle that taxation must not be increased. Suppose, for instance, that the capital required for the construction of the two railways now most urgently needed—the line from Ahmedabad to Ajmere, and that from Nagpore to Raipore—is six millions sterling, and that the lines could be built and opened for traffic in the course of three years. The money could be raised probably at 4½ per cent., so that three years' simple interest would amount to £810,000. But, as the rise or fall of a farthing in exchange means a gain or loss to the Indian Government of £200,000, we have only to suppose that the payment of six millions into the Home Treasury causes a rise of a penny in order to have the amount of the three years' interest recouped. The opening of the lines, one being the short cut from Bombay to the North-West, the other running through the richest agricultural districts of the Central Provinces, would prove immediately remunerative; for not only would the traffic on the lines themselves be large, but the revenue of the Bombay and Baroda and Great Indian Peninsula Railways would be beneficially affected by the extension of communication northwards and eastwards. Is it wise policy, then, to delay the construction of public works of this kind on account of the depreciation of silver?—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Glasgow, Sept. 10. J. M. MACLEAN.

INDIA AND THE DEPRECIATION OF SILVER.

(*Times*, Sept. 12)

The questions raised by the telegraphic summary of the Minute on Indian Finances which we published last month are not materially affected by the full text of the document. The embarrassment occasioned by the Depreciation of Silver is fully recognized, and while a new loan is pointed out as the inevitable expedient to avert administrative disorder, a rigid system of economy is enjoined as the true solution of the difficulty. There is no question on which those acquainted with India are more eagerly divided than on that of the extension of public works. To one man the development of public works is the chief means of justifying and fortifying our influence in India; to another this mode of expenditure is the unsound part in the plan of Indian government. Nothing can be more decided than the attitude of opposition to the policy of lavish expenditure on public works which Lord Lytton has assumed. In this course he is justified by the example of Lord Mayo, and it is the more remarkable as forming so striking a contrast to the anticipations of Indian policy which Lord Salisbury's Indian Public Works Bill provoked in 1874. The obvious policy of the Indian Government at the present time is to sacrifice the various schemes of public works in the face of the many difficulties presented by the condition of the exchanges; and, on the whole, the propriety of this course in present circumstances cannot be seriously questioned. The policy of expending money on public works without the guarantee of local knowledge, interest, and observation is always doubtful, and there is too much reason to fear that India affords many sad illustrations of its folly. Capital among ourselves is often thrown away on useless schemes, though the owners of the capital are responsible for this waste. If such speculations tempt men to waste their own money, how much more likely are they to tempt men who are, in fact, spending the money of other people. The great danger of expenditure on these objects in India is that the imagination of those who control it is not always sufficiently disciplined by a consciousness of the sacrifices which an unprofitable expenditure may involve to the people. They hope much, and, believing much in their own zeal, they forget too often those small facts which may set their calculations all wrong, and make their efforts only a burden to the population they would serve.

It is no small merit in a Government that its policy should be clearly enunciated, and in this respect no one can impeach the financial statement of July last. It may not embody the bold schemes which others prefer. It may even adopt plans which many authorities would condemn; but it has the merit of being explicit. All expenditure on public works is to be suspended. The words of the eighth paragraph of the Budget statement are clear and comprehensive. The difficulties of the Government are pointed out, and it is added, "The authorities at the head of each Department whether administered by the Imperial or Local Governments, should, therefore, take prompt measures to stop all outlay of public money which is not absolutely necessary, or to which the Government is not committed, the discontinuance of which will not cause disproportionate loss and waste." This policy of sacrificing special schemes in the face of the exigencies to which the whole Indian Administration is exposed is set out in still more general terms in another paragraph, in which it is declared that "the Governor-General in Council had resolved, for the present, largely to reduce the expenditure on extraordinary public works" However opinions may vary as to the best means for meeting the difficulty occasioned by the Depreciation of Silver, it can hardly be disputed that a limitation of the expenditure on public works is, in the first instance, the most natural and proper way of alleviating the crisis. But, apart from the temporary force of this argument, there is the consideration to which we have already referred, that the system of public works in India may not have always been for the public advantage. The language of a correspondent, whose letter we publish to-day, is sufficient to illustrate the dangers to which we allude. Mr. Maclean is full of confidence in the future of India. He believes that borrowing money for the benefit of India on the security of Indian revenue is a great benefit to the country, but his view rests on the most cursory survey of facts, and in his ingenuous zeal for the progress of India he asks us to accept his conclusion in utter unconsciousness of the shadowy foundation on which it depends. India is a vast country, differing in all directions, as to climate, and population, and natural resources. It is quite true that in certain districts the investment of capital has produced great returns, with advantage, not only to the capitalists, but to the native population. It is, however, equally certain that there are many districts of India, geographically accessible to the locomotive, which would never compensate the capitalist for the cost of establishing a railway, and it is as to the means of distinguishing between the one district and the other that those who hold the purse-strings of the Indian people are naturally doubtful; and in the disposition to give effect to this doubt by postponing public works at the present crisis the Indian Government have shown a wise discretion.

We can sympathize with the opinion that the true policy at such a time must vary with the special nature of the emergency. If the exchangeable value of the standard of exchange has permanently altered, the rate of exchange ought to be adapted to the alteration. It is important to keep such a solution in view until circumstances shall determine whether the present condition of the Silver Market is caused only by speculation or is the result either of a permanent decline in the value of Silver or of a permanent rise in the value of Gold. It is true the financial Minute of July is written in a somewhat dispiriting tone, as if the reduction of outlay were the sole motive present in the governing mind, but with the purport of this document we cannot quarrel. It is better that, if the Government of India finds itself in conflict with financial difficulties, outlay should be suspended, even at the risk of retarding the material progress of the country, than that a lavish expenditure should be continued when the means of meeting such expenditure are becoming every day more uncertain. The guarded terms of the Minute provide for the case of enterprises already begun, and in this respect there is no ground for the apprehensions suggested by our correspondent. There is nothing to imply that expenditure already incurred will be sacrificed. It is against the policy of entering upon further public schemes of public expenditure that the declarations of Lord Lytton and Sir William Muir are directed. While this decisive course of stopping additional outlay is adopted, perfect liberty is reserved as to "the measures the Government of India may be compelled to take in order permanently to restore the financial equilibrium." The solution of the present controversy the Indian Administration do not pretend to offer. They are content to stop all expenditure which is not absolutely necessary, and they reserve to themselves the right of taking what further steps circumstances may show to be necessary.

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25	31 3 0	16 0 0	8 3 0	25	27 2 0	13 15 0	7 2 0
30	33 14 0	17 0	8 14 4	30	29 7 0	15 2 0	7 12 0
35	37 5 0	19 0	9 13 0	35	32 7 0	16 10 0	8 8 4
40	41 4 0	21 0	10 14 4	40	35 14 0	18 7 0	9 7 0
45	46 3 0	23 11 0	12 2 0	45	40 3 0	20 10 0	10 9 0

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Extract from the Actuary's Report, dated 10th September 1875.
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